# THE Bombay Gazette
## AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,399, New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52

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OWING to unexpected delay in repairing the accident to the S. S. *Coringa*, the trip advertised to commence from Bombay on the 13th instant, must be postponed until the 28th instant, when the Company will despatch a Steamer.

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Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
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For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 10th Oct. 1862.

### FOR SURAT.

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Bombay, 10th Oct. 1862.

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JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 10th October 1862.

### NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Admiral Lyons*, Captain Thompson, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their cargo as it come to hand, otherwise the Captain will land it at their risk and expense.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the condition and contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

JOHN TANNER & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1862. Agents.

### NOTICE

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS especially of Acids per Ship *Naval Brigade*, Captain Moon, Master from London are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective goods, as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

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Bombay, 7th October 1862.

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Bombay, 24th Sept. 1862.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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Bombay, 9th October 1862.

### NOTICE.

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Bombay, 7th October 1862.

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It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies. Native Holidays allowed by Government, correct Tide Tables for the year, Lists of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Members of the Indian Council in England, and the Legislative Councils in India. An account of the Public Buildings, Hospitals and Societies. The Army List for the Bombay Presidency corrected to the time of Publication, List of Sirdars in the Deccan, and in Sind, East Indian Financial Accounts, and a mass of information and useful Tables never before published.

The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency will be compiled with great care, and in the meantime the public is solicited to furnish all information calculated to make the work a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

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A CARD.—It will be considered a favor if all those Gentlemen to whom bills have been repeatedly sent during the past six months will oblige us with remittances to enable us to close accounts to 30th September. The want of punctuality in paying their bills has put us to serious inconvenience, and we therefore request the immediate attention of all our debtors to the accounts which have been forwarded to them.

All subscriptions to English and Continental Newspapers and Periodicals are supposed to be paid in advance, and it is only on the faith of their being so that we supply them: three-fourths of the year have gone bye, and not much over one half of our constituents have as yet paid for those supplied to them! This must be remedied next year; and we now therefore give timely notice, that Papers and Periodicals for 1863 will be ordered *only for those who shall by the 20th November 1862, have paid for them in advance for at least six months.*

The accounts of all those who take no notice of this Advertisement will, on *1st November next*, be handed, for recovery through the law courts, to our Solicitors.

With sums due to us in Outstanding Debts to the amount of considerably over half a lakh of Rupees, we find ourselves pressed for ready cash to meet current liabilities, and we therefore trust all our debtors will respond to the call now made on them to "pay up."

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### TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

TELEGRAMS FOR JUBAL will be received up to 4 P.M. TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant. The Office will not be open on SUNDAY.

THOMAS BLACK,
Agent Telegraph to India Company.
Bombay, 9th October 1862.

### NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application has been lately made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of Tazbaee, Widow of Hajee Aboobuckur Vaydanee, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased, may be granted to Hamabaee, Widow of Hajee Soolaman, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased, the Executrix therein named. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of October 1862

KELLY and HORE,
Applicant's Proctors.

### NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sites for building or deposit of Materials or Merchandize in the neighbourhood of the Railway Stations of Vandgam, Challisgam, Pachora, Julgam, and Wurrungam, will be sold by Public Auction, at the above named Railway Stations, on 1st November 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Lots will be each one acre in extent, and will be put up for Auction at an upset price of Rs. 50 per acre. Purchasers will be required to deposit 50 per cent. at the time of Auction and to pay the balance of the purchase-money within one month of purchase. If the purchase-money be not paid within the period specified, the Sale will be cancelled and the money deposited will be forfeited.

L. R. ASHBURNER, Collector.
Dhoolia, 30th Sept. 1862.

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THE Delhi Railway about 280 miles in length, will form the connecting link between Umritsur, the upper terminus of the Punjab Railway, and Delhi, the northern terminus of the East Indian Railway, and complete that great chain of steam communication which will connect the opposite sides of the Peninsula, having Calcutta for its eastern, and Kurrachee for its western or European port.

The importance of the early completion of such a line is apparent, whether on political or commercial considerations.

The attention of the Government of India having been directed to the necessity which existed for placing Lahore and Umritsur in railway communication with Delhi, the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the recommendation of the Governor-General of India, offered to the Directors of the Scinde and Punjab Railways, the construction of the work, with five per cent. interest guaranteed on the requisite capital, on the same terms and conditions as those heretofore granted to the Scinde Railway Company.

This offer the Board at once accepted; it being evidently for the interest of the Proprietors of the other associated enterprises of this Company, that the construction and working of this important line should be entrusted to one and the same agency, although the capital would be entirely distinct and separate.

The route of the proposed Railway has been surveyed; plans and sections prepared, and the other preliminary arrangements made. With the exception of the bridges, there will be no works of any magnitude. The cost, including rolling-stock, is estimated under £11,000 per mile; the average height of embankment for the whole of the Railway is only four feet; ballast is easily procurable along the line.

The Railway will traverse a fertile, level and populous country, with a large existing traffic, a great portion of which, there is reason to believe, will be carried by the combined undertakings of this Company to Kurrachee.

The trade of Umritsur—the northern terminus—has been officially valued at £3,500,000 per annum. It is the chief emporium for the commerce of the Cis-Sutlej States, and of the region eastward to Kote Kangra; for the horses, fruits, and woollens of Cabul and Bokhara, and the shawls and other produce of Cashmere, Yarkand, and the country towards north-east. It contains a population of 120,000 souls, and is the religious capital of the lately dominant race. For these reasons the influx of travellers, traders, and visitors, is great and continuous.

Delhi, the southern terminus, on the western bank of the Jumna and on the Grand Trunk road, occupying a commanding political and strategic site, must, with Railway communication, become the principal central entrepot in Hindoostan, similar to Umritsur in the Punjab, though on a vastly extended scale.

Although Delhi had not recovered from the effects of the mutiny, its trade in 1860 amounted in value to £4,000,000.

Through the good offices of Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjaub, statistics of the existing traffic between Umritsur and Delhi, have been collected and placed at the disposal of the Board. From these returns it is estimated that 621,582 passengers annually pass through the Jullunder Doab, towards Umritsur or Delhi; 27,348 being on horseback or in carriages, irrespective of troops and travellers journeying short distances.

The total amount of the tonnage of merchandise conveyed is not given, but the cost of the carriage of goods between Umritsur and Delhi exceeds £300,000 per annum.

The following tabular statement shows the extent of the movement of travellers and commodities passing the central district of Umballah.

| | Carriages. | Carts. | Horses, Ponies, Mules and Asses. | Camels. | Buffaloes, and other Cattle. | Elephants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abstract Statement of Traffic on the Grand Trunk Road in the Umballa District in both directions, from 6th January to 21st February 1861 | 2,614 | 15,778 | 7,411 | 10,214 | 2,298 | 102 |

Besides the traffic existing on the Grand Trunk Road, that of others nearly parallel to it will be drawn to the Railway; and the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi is of opinion, that the Central Asian traffic from the Bolan Pass to Delhi, *via* Bhawulpoor and Sirsa, will, from the expense and difficulty of that route, be diverted to the Punjaub Railway at Mooltan, and proceed, *via* Lahore and Umritsur, to Delhi, and other southern markets.

As to the probable direction of the traffic of Upper India and Central Asia, the Punjaub Government remarked, in their first Report on Railways that:—"A glance at the accompanying rough sketch map will show that Northern India has two natural divisions,—first, the provinces of the Ganges and its tributaries; second, the provinces of the Indus and its tributaries. In the first or easterly division, the stream of trade and wealth must ever flow down the valley of the Ganges to the natural outlet of Calcutta. In the second or westerly divisions, if the power of art and science be brought to the aid of nature the commerce would follow the directions of the Punjaub rivers to the Indus, then down the valley of the Indus towards the rising port of Kurrachee, which is destined to be to the North-west of India, what Calcutta is to the North-east. A line drawn north to south, somewhere near Agra and Delhi, will form the probable boundary of the two natural subdivisions. And if the same facilities were created westward, which exist eastward, then all the commerce west of the line would follow the Indus to Kurrachee, in the same manner the commerce on the east follows the Ganges to Calcutta. At present, however, the major part of the commerce of the extreme north-west travels eastward, merely from the want of a more direct route. But if the great route of the Indus were to be thoroughly opened, this commerce would go straight to Kurrachee. To this port there would then come the products from North-western India and from the Central Asian countries beyond that frontier; and in exchange for these the products of European countries. In this same direction there would also arrive the vast quantities of Government stores and material for the military and public establishments in that quarter, and a large number of European travellers would frequent this line (in preference to the eastern route), on account of its comparative shortness and proximity to overland passage to Europe."

There is, within the borders of the Punjaub, an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, with a population of 22,000,000, subject to our rule or influence, nearly equalling in numbers the inhabitants of Great Britain.

No recent census of the population has been made, but the annexation of the Delhi territory and other changes have led to a revision of the returns made in 1855-56 with the following results in the divisions to be traversed by the Delhi Railway:—viz., in the Umritsur Division, 446 per square mile; in the Trans-Sutlej, 334; in the Cis-Sutlej, 341; and in the Delhi Territory, 327 per square mile.

In the five years since 1855-56 the revenue has increased by one million sterling.

The Report on the Administration of the Punjab for the official year ending 30th April, 1861, contains most valuable remarks on the trade with Central Asia, and on the growth of cotton, tea, and other products. Of cotton 44,399,720 lbs. are grown and 13,[illegible],650 lbs. exported to neighbouring countries, not 4,100,000 lbs. reaching the sea, on account of the expense of transport. The local price is about ½d. a pound. The Government Tea plantations produced 26,532 lbs., and distributed 103,156 lbs. of seed among 22 Europeans and 375 Natives.

The Punjaub was the granary which fed the starving millions during the recent famine, and is the great bulwark of British India, behind which all other provinces repose in safety, so long as it is impregnable.

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*To the Agent of the Punjaub Railway.*

Sir,

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Do. do. taken March 1862.
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J. Bright.
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Lydia Thompson.
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Buckstone.
Du Chaillu.
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| China ...... | 60 Do. do. ...... | 217 to 218 per $100 |

### SHARES.

| Names. | Paid-up. | Last Half-yearly Dividend. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Banks. | Rs. | | [ex divd. |
| Agra Bank ...... | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 85 per cent pm. |
| Bombay Bank ...... | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 33 ditto. |
| Central Bank ...... | 250 | 2½ do. | 11 discount. |
| Commercial Bank ...... | 500 | 3 do. | 10 prem. |
| Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ...... | 200 | 2½ do. | 2 pr. ct. disct. |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China ...... | 250 | 5 do. | 46 pm. ex. divd. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation ...... | 250 | 8 do. | 106 pr. ct. pm. |
| Madras Bank ...... | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 96 pr. ct. pm.] |
| Press Cos. | | | |
| Apollo Press Co. ...... | 11,000 | 1,800 per share. | Rs. 21,000 p. sh. |
| Colaba Press Co. ...... | 2,700 | 200 do. | Rs. 6,000 p. sh. |
| Hydraulic Press Co. ...... | 4,000 | 350 per share ... | Rs. 200 dis. nom. |
| Elphinstone Land & Press Co. ...... | 6,000 | 225 per share ... | Rs. 4,200 p. sh. pm |
| Railway Cos. | | | |
| G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock. | 218-3-0 | pr. ct. | Rs. 4 disct. |
| Do. New £20 shares. | 130.14.6 | 2½ do. | Rs. 8 disct. |
| Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co. ...... | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Nominal. |
| Spinning & Weaving Cos. | | | |
| Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. ...... | 5,000 | 1,000 per share. | Par. |
| Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. ...... | 1,100 | ...... | Rs. 300 disct. |
| Manockjee Pettit's Spinning & Weaving Co. ...... | 550 | ...... | Rs. 175 disct. |
| Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co. ...... | 2,500 | 450 Rs. p. share. | Rs. 200 prem. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. ...... | 1,500 | ...... | Rs. 275 disct. |
| Victoria Spinning Co. | 5,000 | ...... | Rs. 200 disct. |
| Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co. | 4,500 | ...... | Ditto. |
| Sir Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ...... | 125 | ...... | Ditto. |
| Coorla Spinning Co. ... | 5,000 | ...... | |
| Bombay S. N. Co. ...... | 500 | 32 per share ... | Rs. 100 per sh. |
| Colaba Land Co. ...... | 10,000 | Rs. 100 | Rs. 14,500. |
| Throstle Mill Co. ...... | 4,000 | | Rs. 300 disct. |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ............ 99
" Loan 1835-36 ............ } 93¼
" Loan 1842-43 ............ }
" Loan 1854-55 ............ }
New Five per Cent. Loan ............ 104¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan ............ 112¼ to 112⅜

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ............ Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes ............ " 10-3
Spanish Dollars ............ " 240
Carolus ............ " 290
Mexican Dollars ............ " 225
German Crowns ............ " 213
Five Franc Pieces ............ " 205
Bar Silver ............ " 106¼
Gold Leaf ............ " 16-7

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seed) ............£3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ............£3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed) ............£2 0s. 0d.
To China ............ } No enquiries.
To Clyde ............ }
To Calcutta and back ............Rs. 20 offered.

### (PRICES CURRENT (9th October 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba: — Per candy.
Old Broach, ready ............ Rs. 385 to 390
Old Surat ............ " 395 to 400
Old Dhollera, and Bhownuggur ............ " 405 to 410
Old Oomrawuttee ............ " 390 to 395
Old Compta ............ " 385 to 390
Old Dharwar Sawginned ............ " 580 to 585
Old Bussee, and Nuggur ............ " 370 to 375
Old Veraval ............ " 360 to 362
Khandeish ............ " 352 to 355
Old Porebunder ............ " 360 to 365
Old Accote ............ " 405 to 410
Old Mangalore ............ " 358 to 360
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,530 to 1,535.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 7-2 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat...... " 8¼ to 8½ nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black " 38 to 39 nominal.
and White)...... " 40 to 41 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... " 28 to 29

## OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 7TH OCT. 1862.

Passes Granted.

| Years. | Up to 29th Aug 1862. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| At Indore. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. |
| For 1860-61 ...... | ... | ... | *40,703 |
| " 1861-62 ...... | ... | ... | 26,150 |
| At Ahmedabad. | | | |
| For 1860-61 ...... | ... | ... | *4,168 |
| " 1861-62 ...... | ... | ... | *42 |

Imported into Bombay.

| Years. | Up to 30th Sept. 1862. | From 1st to 7th Oct. 1862. | Lost on the Road. | Total Imported. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| At Indore. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. |
| For 1860-61 ... | ... | ... | 79 | *40,624 |
| " 1861-62 ... | ... | ... | 7½ | *26,142½ |
| At Ahmedabad. | | | | |
| For 1860-61 ... | ... | ... | 18½ | *4,149½ |
| " 1861-62 ... | ... | ... | | *42 |

Exported by Sea.

| Years. | Up to 30th Sept. 1862. | From 1st to 7th Oct. 1862. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| At Indore. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. |
| For 1860-61 ...... | 40,417½ | ... | 40,417½ |
| " 1861-62 ...... | 23,781 | 137½ | 23,918½ |
| At Ahmedabad. | | | |
| For 1860-61 ...... | 4,039 | ... | 4,039 |
| " 1861-62 ...... | 16 | ... | 16 |

Detail of Exports from 1st to 7th Oct. 1862.

*Of the Season* 1860-61. Chests.
None.
*Of the Season* 1861-62.
Per Steamer *Columbian* ...... " 137½
Total...... 137½

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.

(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIS,
Actg. Dy. Commr. of Customs, Salt, Opium, P. D.
Bombay, Custom House, 8th October 1862.

# BANKS.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
" on demand
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11⅜d. do.
On Ireland do. ...... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ...... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charge, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ...... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ...... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ...... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Fleming and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and [illegible] payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

## THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India 1833.
*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

Head Office ............ London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong and Edinburgh.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Lakhs of Rupees.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank (Ireland) (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ............ 2s. 0⅜d.
" 4 months' sight ............ 2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight ............ 2s. 0⅛d.
" 2 months' sight ............ 2s.
" 1 month's sight ............ 1s. 11⅞d.
" On demand ............ }
On Scotland ............ } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland ............ }
Circular Notes ............ 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ percent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay*," and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st October 1862.

## CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" 3 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. "
" 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. "
" On demand ...... 1s. 11⅜d. "
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. "
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11⅜d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts ............ 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ............ 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ............ 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ............ 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

## CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA,

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅜d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ......... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ......... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.
Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

*Head Office*—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies* at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ............ at 1s. 11⅞d. "
3 Do. ............ at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. ............ at 1s. 11⅝d. "
1 Do. ............ at 1s. 11½d. "
On demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11⅜d. "

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.
September 5th, 1862.

## COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ............ 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ............ 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

Cash Credits.

On Government Securities ............ 9 per cent.
On other Securities ............ 10 do.

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ......2s. 0⅜d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ......2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ......2s. 0d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ......1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto on demand ......1s. 11¾d. do.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ............ 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ............ 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.
Bombay, 9th October 1862.

# SHIPPING.

## BOMBAY.

### Arrivals.

| Date | Ships | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 9 | Governor Higginson (s) | Boyts | Cochin 3 Oct. |
| | Berenice (s) | Chitty | Surat 8 Oct. |
| | Victoria (s) | Nacoda | Surat 8 Oct. |

### Departures.

| Date. | Ships | Commanders. | To |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 9 | Euroclydon | Wright | Liverpool. |
| | Dadloy | Nacoda | Singapore. |
| | Manchester (s) | McDonald | Surat. |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Cochin.—Lieut Lee; Lieut. Shaw; Dr. Arnold; J. B. Hayne; A. Campbell; J. Cornforth; C. Madock; T. Kleinknecht, Esq.; Messrs. Thomas; G. J. Minis, Junior; Mr. and Mrs. Pereira; Monsieur Billimire; and Lieut. M. J. Turton.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—4 European gentlemen; 2 ladies; 2 children; and 98 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—Captain Ashburn; Lieut. Curree; Mr. Mackenzie; and 162 natives.

### Commenced Loading.

The Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

### DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Thursday, 9th October 1862.

*For London.*

*Celestial Empire.*—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee; 251 bales Cotton, 878¼ cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; 40 packages Cloves, 50 cwt.; 59 packages Nuxvomica, 29¼ cwt., Canjee Jeatha; 14 packages Coffee, 29¼ cwt., Sowchund Golabchund; 100 frazels Coffee, 209 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs., Fernandise; 2 cases Sundries, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 7 cases Cocum Oil, 13¼ cwt., Lalljee Jugjeevun; 201 packages Cloves, 243 cwt., Munjee Ramjee; 42½ chests Caundroos, 93¼ cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

*Wings of the Wind.*—3 bales Cotton, 10¼ cwt., B. H. Cama; 200 packages Chillies, 226 cwt., Laduck Samjee; 35 packages Coffee, 53 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs., David Moosy.

*Gloriana.*—100 bags Saltpetre, 150 cwt.; 24 casks Castor Oil, 103 cwt. 0 qr. 16 lbs., G. Burstall and Co.

*For Liverpool.*

*Oriental.*—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Purbutt Jeatsy; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Virjee Nensy and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Khutow Sewjee.

*Norwood.*—36 bales Wool, 108 cwt.; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Goculdass and Laljee; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee.

*Beeston Castle.*—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee.

*Inkermann.*—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dhunanath Rugoonath; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

*Aaron Browne.*—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., S. and H. Nanabhoy; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 32 cwt., Ebram Dada; 60½ bales Cotton, 211¼ cwt., Jewraz Bhimjee.

*Sir John Lawrence.*—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Gourdhundass Pursotum.

*Rowantree.*—21 bales Cotton, 73 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

*Hahnemann.*—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

*Azuline.*—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Kessoo Evaga.

*Lady Havelock.*—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

*For Suez.*

Steamer *Jeddo.*—7 bundles Silk, 520 lbs., 1 package Casmere Shawls, 30 pieces, Hajee Zunell Abaydin; 8 cases Indigo, 21¼ l. Maunds, Ameerbhoy Woosmonbhoy.

*For Penang.*

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box Piece Goods, 209 pieces, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

*For Singapore.*

Steamer *Columbian.*—2 chests Piece Goods, 1 Gold Lace, 405 Tolas, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

*For Hongkong.*

Steamer *Columbian.*—21 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs., each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 12½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 88 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Ravagur Coovergur; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Ruttigur Dowlutgur; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Futtaybhoy Ameerjee; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Shapoorjee Sorabjee; ½ half chests M. Opium, 70 lbs., each, Meer Sassoon Moosey; 10½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Woomedchund Hokumchund; 1 box country Handkerchiefs, 13¼ corges; 2 pieces Sudura, Hormuzjar Ardasseer; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Roognath Jugunath; 4½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., Bajeenath Busrath.

*For Shanghai.*

Steamer *Columbian.*—12½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Roognath Jugunath; 2 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Culliandass Jorta; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Sameermull Woodamull; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., Gumbeerchund Bhoya.

*For Foochow.*

Steamer *Columbian.*—10 chests M. Opium, Muncherjee Framjee Cama and Sons.

*For Galle.*

Steamer *Columbian.*—33 boxes Specie, Rs. 200,000, the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

*For Havre.*

*Caduceus.*—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Jatha and Co.

*For Calcutta.*

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 case Apparel, Robert T. Crossley; 1 case Seeds; 1 case Haberdashery, Robert Frith and Co.

*Kossuth.*—200 bags China Brass Coins, 240 cwt., Soojammull Bollchund.

### VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Rhownuggar.
1057 Gloriana, Valle—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 8.)
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyte—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)

For Liverpool.
1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee. (c.l. Sept. 18)
1003 Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Sept. 8)
1060 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c.l. Sept. 5)
1117 Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.
1171 Epaminondas, Hessley.—Wallace & Co. (c.l. Oct. 3)
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers (c. l. Oct.)
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l. Sept. 1)
1218 Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.
1306 Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co. (c.l. Sept. 16)
1071 James Liversey—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c.l. Sept. 30)
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—R. Scovell & Co. (c.l. Sept. 9)
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co. (c.l. Sept. 13)
818 Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co. (c.l. Sept. 19)
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Aug. 30)
1569 Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co. (c.l. July 29)
883 Peerless, Major.—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. Sept. 13)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l. July 23)
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c.l. Sept. 17)
1090 Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee (c.l. Sept. 6)
836 Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co. (c.l. Sept. 30)
1181 War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

For Aden and Suez.
900 Jeddo, E. P. G. Browne. (c. l. Oct. 6)

For Falmouth.
492 Freya, Major—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Sept. 12)

For Havre.
1006 Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)

For Mauritius.
445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. A. Currim Cadoo.

For Calcutta.
293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda—Hajee Esmail Sidick (c.l. Aug. 27)
508 Kossuth, Bennett—Alli Mohmed Khan. (c. l. Oct. 1)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

For Coromandel Coast.
680 Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.

For Sudasheghur.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)

For China.
2000 Columbian, (s), J. Scottowe.

For Kurrachee.
Governor Higginson, Boyts—C. & B. S. N. Co. (c.l. Oct. 9)

Not Fixed.
1133 Admiral Lyons, Thomson—John Tanner & Co.
869 Albert and Edward, T. McKinney.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
1288 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff.
700 Birkby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.
565 Bombay Castle, (s) J. Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
283 C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co. (for sale)
1204 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
435 Coringa (s), Calder—C. and B. S. N. Co.
724 Duke of Wellington, J. Wetherball—Comber, Sons & Co.
917 Flower of the Forest, McAuly—W. & A. Graham & Co.
834 Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.
868 Foolake Sawden, H. T. Patts—Woosman Voydina.
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co. (in dock)
1108 James Smith, Fervown—W. & A. Graham & Co.
369 Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
766 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady—H. Sidick Dossal.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
292 Nassree, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee.
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—D. H. Cama & Co.
1008 Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmail Hubib.
578 Ralston, T. Irwin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
450 Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company. (For sale.)
986 Sillery, McAuley—Wallace & Co.
870 Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.
962 Tyburnia, Coote—Wallace & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.
1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1000 Pottinger, (laid up.)
748 Singapore (s), Gridlager.

### VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

For London.
699 Alexander, Fozder—McIver & Co.
656 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—Dunolly & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

For Marseilles.
495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

Bourbon.
403 Washington, Masand—S. Tyabjee & Co.

For Mauritius.
405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.

For Colombo.
584 Magna Bona, Tyson—McIver & Co.

For Calcutta.
A. B. Coults, Candlish—Dunolly & Co.
756 Clara, McPhun—A. Bell & Co.
710 Ukko.

For Rangoon.
496 Hunter, Irwin—Fleming & Co.

Not Fixed.
1017 Helvellyn, Dalison.

### BENGAL.

Arrival.—Sept. 28, Ship *Raritan*, Jackson, from Moulmein 12th Sept.

# MILITARY.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—October 9.

Lee, Lieut. J. P., 2nd Grenadier N. I., on leave, from Belgaum.
Turton, Lieut. M. J., 8th Madras N. I., on sick certificate, from Mangalore.
Candy, Lieut. G. H., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
Tanner, Lieut. H. N., Royal H. Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—October 9.

Fuller, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Matheran.
Mackenzie, Inspector General of Hospitals, T., [Medical Department, on duty, to Teethul.

## GARRISON ORDERS.

### BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Thursday, 9th October 1862.

The 18th Regt. N.I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The usual salute will be fired from the saluting battery, to-morrow morning at sunrise, on account of the arrival of the Honorable W. Frere, at the Presidency, this evening.

2. An European Garrison Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble on Saturday next, the 11th inst., at 11 A.M. at the Mess-room, 18th Regt. N.I., [for the trial of Sergeant and Loboratory man William Shanahan, of the Ordnance Department.

*President.*—Colonel Callings, 33rd Regiment.

*Members.*—Captain Jacob, 48th Regt. N.I., Captain Brown, 33rd Regt., two Subalterns 33rd Regt., and two Subalterns 18th Regt. N.I.

The names and dates of commissions of the Subalterns warned for the duty to be sent to the Brigade Major's office, at 10 A.M. to-morrow.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

3. The Committee of Adjustment of which Lieut.-Colonel Lynch, 18th Regt. N.I., is President, is dissolved.

## EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

### BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 8th Oct. 1862.

The undermentioned Officers will appear before the General examination Committee to be assembled at the Town Hall Bombay, this day, the 10th instant, for examination in the native languages as follows:—

Hindoostanee.

*Interpreters Test.*

Lieut. J. Rutherford, general list, attached to 24th Regt. N.I
Lieut. C. H. P. Ducat, 109th Foot.
Lieut. G. H. Candy, Royal Artillery.
Lieut. J. W. Fitzgerald, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Staff Assistant Surgeon Dymock.
Lieut. C. A. Cunningham, 28th Regt. N.I.
Ensign F. T. Good, 72nd Highlanders.

*Staff Test.*

Captain F. E. Francis, 14th Regt. N.I.
Captain R. J. Castell, 4th Rifles.
Lieut. J. A. Gayer, Cadre, late 2nd European Regiment, A.D.C. to Major Gener Farrell.
Lieut. C. D. Macleod, Cadre, late 31st Regt. N.I., attached to 12th Regt. N.I.
Lieut. C. B. Myers, 16th Regt. N.I.
Lieut. R. Westmacott, 16th Regt. N.I.
Ensign C. A. Carthen, 33rd Foot.
Ensign J. B. Hennell, general list, attached to 18th Regt. N.I
Ensign T. H. Greenfield, general list, attached to 14th Regt. N.I.

*Maharathi.*

Lieut. J. L. Fagu, general list, attached to 7th Regt. NI.
Lieut. J. G. E. Griffith, 18th Regt. N.I.
Lieut. W. H. Wilson, Staff Corps, Acting Quarter Master and Interpreter 21st Regt. N.I. or Marine Battalion.
Lieut. M. D. V. T. Grant, 33rd Foot.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 8th Oct. 1862.

Government having decided upon the reduction of two Companies of the Golundauze Battalion, the Commander-in-Chief direct that this reduction shall be carried out as follows:—

The 1st and 3rd Companies of Golundauze will be removed to Ahmedabad under orders which will be communicated by the Quarter Master General of the Army.

The General Officers Commanding the Northern and Poona Divisions, will assemble Special Invaliding Committee to be compose of a Field Officer, as President, and two Medical Officers as Members, for the examination of the men of the Golundauze Battalion serving in their Divisions.

All men found unfit, as also those who are desirous of receiving, their pension from 14 years service and upwards, will be pensioned according to the regulations.

Men under 14 years service found unfit will be discharged with gratuities for one month pay for each year of service with travelling allowance to their homes, the amount of which is to be regulated by the Committee. Men who are desirous of taking their discharge will also receive gratuities at the above rate.

The remaining Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and men will have the option of transfer to other Companies to the Sappers and Miners or Nave Infantry Regiments, a gratuity of Rs. 15 will be paid to each man transferring his services to another Regiment.

After the above orders have been carried out the Commandant of Artillery will equalise the remaining Companies of Golundauze which will be numbered from 1 to 4.

Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers in excess of the establishment will be borne as Supernumeraries, and absorbed by making one promotion for every two vacancies.

The Drivers, Horses, Guns, Equipments, &c., of Nos. 6 and 10 Light Field Batteries, are to be all collected at Ahmedabad, pending the arrival of the Batteries of the 14th Brigade Royal Artillery from Bengal.

The Major General Commanding the Northern Division will make suitable arrangements for the care of the above Batteries, Horses, &c. &c.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 914 of the 6th ultimo, and in supercession of G. O. C. No. 955 of the 24th idem, the following arrangements are ordered in the Barrack Department:—

Serjeant A. Ashford, Barrack Serjeant at Indore, is transferred to Nusseerabad, vice O'Brien applied for his discharge.

Major General Farrell will be pleased to arrange for a steady Non-Commissioned Officer of either the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons or 72d Highlanders, (if possible, one who has passed in the vernacular) being appointed Barrack Serjeant at Indore vice Ashford.

Sir Wm. Mansfield attached great consequence to this condition as it has a long time been an order of the army in the hope of getting Non-Commissioned Officers to study the language.

Serjeant Cockman, Barrack Serjeant at Aboo, is appointed to Sattara.

Serjeant Lyons, is appointed Barrack Serjeant at Aboo, vice Cockman.

Barrack Serjeant Smith, is transferred from Sattara to Kurrachee, vice Phillips, applied for his pension, and will proceed to join when relieved by Serjeant Ramsay.

Lieut. H. J. Stock, is confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant to the 6th Regt. N.I.

Captain J. Wauchope, 4th Regt. N.I., is directed to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of being examined by the standing Medical Committee as to his fitness for further active service.

Captain C. W. Wahab, H.M.'s 14th Native Infantry, has qualified as a Surveyor.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following postings of Medical Officers:—

Assistant Surgeon Sanderson, posted to 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon Bruce, posted to 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon Glas, posted to 2nd Regiment Scind Horse.

The above Officers will join their Regiments without delay.

The Troops at Kulladghee having been reduced to one Regiment of Cavalry, and a Detachment of Infantry, the appointment of a separate Staff Officer at that station ceased on the 1st instant, and the Station Staff duties will be in future conducted by Lieut. Watts, Adjutant, Southern Mahratta Horse.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

*Cadre 2nd European Regiment L.I.*—Captain B. R. Whittaker, attached to 13th Regt. N.I., from 2nd to 31st October, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

*20th Regt. N. I.*—Captain G. Mc. B. B. Farquharson, from 2nd to 31st October, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

*17th Regt. N.I.*—Lieut. C. B. La Touche, from 1st to 31st October in extension to remain in Bombay, on medical certificate.

## COURT MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN NUGENT KIRKLAND.

WE give below the General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, issued yesterday, promulgating the Army the finding and sentence of the Court Martial recently held at Belgaum for the trial of Captain Nugent Kirkland, of H.M.'s 106th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, from which it will be seen that that officer has escaped with a reprimand:—

Her Majesty's British Forces.
Head Quarters, Poona, 7th October, 1862.

At a European General Court Martial assembled at Belgaum on Thursday, the fourth day of September, 1862, Captain Nugent Kirkland, of Her Majesty's 106th Regiment of Foot, lately Lieutenant attached to the 10th Regiment N.I., was arraigned on the following Charge:—

Charge.—For conduct highly disgraceful, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances:—

*1st Instance.*—In having in the Native Lines of the Regiment at Kolapoor on or about the night of the 8th day of July 1862, procured a bottle of spirits and partaken of it with Subedar Vurd Raj, Jemedar Munzayah, and Havildar Major Soorajee Powar, of the 10th Regiment N I.

*2nd Instance.*—In having at Kolapoor on or about the night stated in the First Instance of the charge, while singing and associating with the aforesaid two Native Commissioned Officers and Non-Commissioned Officer, failed to notice in the manner demanded by his position as Senior Officer present, a gross indignity offered by Lieutenant Anstruther to Subedar Vurd Raj.

*3rd Instance.*—In having at Kolapoor, on or about the night stated in the First Instance of the charge, used the following language to Lieutenant Anstruther in the presence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Reid, of the 10th Regiment N.I., "[illegible]" or words to that effect.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Finding.—The Court from the evidence before it finds the prisoner Captain Nugent Kirkland, of H. M.'s 106th Regiment of Foot:—

*Not Guilty* of the Charge in the 1st Instance.

*Not Guilty* of the Charge in the 2nd Instance.

*Guilty* of the Charge in the 3rd Instance, with the exception of the words "highly disgraceful" in the charge.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner Captain Nugent Kirkland, of H.M.'s 106th Regiment of Foot, Guilty as above specified, sentences him to be reprimanded.

J. W. Schneider,
Lieut.-Col. 2nd Gren. Regt. N.I., and President of the Court Martial.
Belgaum, 15th Sept. 1862.

(Confirmed.)
W. R. Mansfield, Lieut. Genl.,
Commander-in-Chief.
Poona, 27th September, 1162.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

This case was brought to trial, in consequence of its having been represented to the Commander-in-Chief, on the authority of the ample proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, that a most disgraceful and unexampled carouse had taken place in the Native Lines of the 10th Native Infantry at Kolapoor, at which the prisoner, he being the Senior Officer present, assisted with Lieut. Anstruther, certain Native Officers and a Non-Commissioned Officer of the 10th Native Infantry.

Captain Kirkland has succeeded in convincing the Court, that he did not take an active part, that is to say, that he did not actually drink in the company above alluded to.

But it is in evidence that the carouse took place, and that Captain Kirkland by his presence, singing &c. &c., "aided and abetted" in it.

He must, however, have the benefit of the acquittal, although it is a question whether such "aiding and abetting," would not have convicted him, if the case tried had involved civil criminality, instead of an offence against military discipline.

While desirous of giving full weight to the defence on the first instance of the charge. His Excellency is therefore unable in his own mind to absolve Captain Kirkland of so much of it as is shewn by such "aiding and abetting" by his presence, &c. &c.

With respect to the 2nd instance, His Excellency is at a loss to understand the finding of the Court.

It is in evidence, notwithstanding his unwilling mode of offering his testimony, that the Subedar Vurd Raj considered himself, insulting by the kick he had received, and remonstrated accordingly. It is not anywhere shewn, that the prisoner, he being the Senior Officer present, took any step official otherwise, beyond using some words of condolence or sympathy towards the Subedar.

It is evident that the only course which Captain Kirkland should have pursued, was to have authoritatively broken up the party at that juncture, if no drink was in the course of being consumed by any of the parties concerned, or any other impropriety or carousing with Native Officers in the hearing of the Sepoys had not taken place.

Inasmuch as there was no such exertion of authority on Captain Kirkland's part on the occasion referred to, His Excellency considers that the Court has failed in properly apprehending therein the meaning of the second instance of the charge, as otherwise it could hardly have recorded an acquittal upon it.

Of the ultimate disgraceful consequences, for which Capt. Kirkland is not immediately responsible, following on the carouse in the Native Lines, it is unnecessary to speak here, except to record His Excellency's conviction, that they would have never taken place if Captain Kirkland had previously appreciated either his duty or his position.

Captain Kirkland is hereby reprimanded according to the sentence passed by the Court.

He will now join his new Regiment, H.M.'s 108th Regiment of Foot.

His Excellency sincerely trusts that the lesson conveyed in the foregoing remarks will never be forgotten by him, or by any Officer in this Army, viz., that in military society the Senior Officer of a party is in one sense *always on duty, always responsible* for the maintenance of good order and discipline, and for the repression of irregularity.

W. R. Mansfield, Lieut.-Genl.,
Commander-in-Chief
By order, &c.,
Fred. Thesiger, Lieut.-Col.,
Deputy Adjutant General, H.M.'s British Forces.

# NAVAL.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1862.

No. 148.—The following despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 81, dated 23rd August, is published:—

"An extension of leave, on medical certificate, for a period of six months, has been granted to Lieut. T. E. Lewis.

Extensions of leave, for periods of two months on the ground that there is no employment for Officers of the Indian Navy at present in India, have been granted to the undernamed, Officers, viz.:—

Lieuts. A. T. Windus, J. A. Heathcote, M. P. S. Tozer, and W. W. Dawson.

Messrs. F. Warden, Mate, W. C. Booth, and H. A. Foley Midshipman."

No. 149.—Lieut. S. Hellard, Commanding the Indian Naval Brigade at Port Blair, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for six months, on private affairs.

150.—The services of Lieut. E. J. R. B. Brazier, are placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government.

## SQUADRON ORDERS.

### BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th October 1862.

The undermentioned vessels will be paid on Friday, the 10th instant at 11-45 A.M.:—

*Goolanar, Pleiad, Feerooz, Auckland*, and *Augusta.*

A Committee will assemble at the Assistant Superintendent's Office on Monday, the 13th instant, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of examining Engineers' for promotion, and Apprentices for increase of pay. Candidates are to be directed to attend.

The undermentioned, 1st Class Naval-trained Engineers, Supernumeraries of the *Ajdaha*, are to be directed to proceed to Calcutta, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer leaving for that port on the 14th instant:—

Mr. Alban Reynolds; Mr. G. A. Higgs; Mr. Woodward; and Mr. J. McKay.

# CIVIL.

*(From the Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 9.)*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. M. Bonnor, Commandant Guzerat Bheel Corps, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. MacFarlan, Acting Second Assistant to be Collector of Poona, is authorised to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in that Collectorate.

The Honorable Mahdowrao Vittul Vinchoorkur, is authorised to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in the Ahmednuggur and Khandeish Collectorates.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. George Inverarity, to be Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. J. MacFarlan, to act as Second Assistant to the Collector of Poona, until further orders.

Mr. W. Foxton, is appointed to act as 2nd Class Deputy Collector, in the Shikarpoor Collectorate.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed examinations in the languages specified against their names, on the 6th instant:—

Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Guzerathi.
Mr. F. Thelwall, Marathi.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following persons are appointed Municipal Commissioners for the town of Cullian, in the Tanna Collectorate:—

Ardaseer Pestonjee, Moonsiff, vice Purshotumrao Sidheswar, transferred to Rutnagherry.
Ramchunder Deorao Goopté, Pensioned Mamlutdar, vice Ramchunder Mullar, deceased.
Dorabjee Balabhoy, vice Succaram Gungadhur, resigned.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

R. S. Sinclair, Esquire, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Elphinstone College, and Registrar of the University of Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, on medical certificate, under Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend George Watson, Chaplain of Kurrachee, has permission to accompany the Commissioner in Sind on a tour to Upper Sind, and visit the Stations there.

# GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

IT is hereby declared, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, that the land in the Island of Bombay described below, is required for a public purpose, and is to be taken at the public expense.

A piece of land, with building standing thereon, reputed to belong to Ramlall Thakoorseedass, situated within the Fort, and bounded as follows, *i. e.*, on the North and West by the property of Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, on the East by public road, and on the South partly by a public road, and partly by the site of the late Fire Engine shed.

By order,
J. B. Peile,
Under-Secretary to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 8th Oct., 1862.

THE following letter from the Government of India is published for the information and guidance of those concerned:—

"No. 2722.

From Lord H. Ulick Browne,
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India,
To the Acting Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay.
Dated Fort William, the 4th Dec. 1860.
Home Department, Marine.

SIR,—With reference to your letters marginally noted, reporting the opinion of the Honorable the Governor in Council on the subject of the expediency or otherwise of allowing exemption from the payment of Port and Pilotage Dues in the case of vessels employed for the service of Government, I am directed to intimate that the Honorable the President in Council has been pleased to rule that no special exemption shall be provided for in any Charter Party in regard to payment of Port Dues or Pilotage or other Fees.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

No. 3898, dated 26th Oct. 1860.
No. 4169, dated 12th Nov. 1860.

H. Ulick Browne,
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India."
By order,
J. B. Peile,
Under-Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 3rd Oct., 1862.

## GENERAL NOTICE.

*Issued by the Income Tax Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay under Act XXXII. of 1860 Section XXVIII.*

INCOME TAX.

For the year ending 31st July 1863.

Notice is hereby given that every person within the Town and Island of Bombay, who, by the Act XXXII. of 1860, for imposing Duties on Profits, arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices, is liable to the said Duties, and to return his or her Profits or Income, is hereby required to fill in a Return of his or her Profits and Income in the prescribed Form (B), and to transmit such Return duly signed with the Declaration prescribed by the Act, to the Assessors of the Town and Island of Bombay aforesaid, at their respective offices, within 15 days from the date of the delivery of the Special Notice, under the penalties contained in the said Act.

Persons requiring Forms of Returns can procure them at the Office of the Assessors. Forms of such Returns will also be left at the usual place of Residence or Business of every person known or considered to be liable to the Duties imposed by the said Act. But any person liable to the Duties who may not receive such Forms, must apply for the same at the Office of any of the Assessors.

A. H. Curtis,
Acting President of the Income Tax Commission.
T. F. Gray,
Commissioner.
Dated this 30th day of Sept., 1862.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## ROMAN KNIGHTS.

SIR,—I have much pleasure to inform the Portuguese Catholics of Bombay that His Holiness the Pope Pius IX. has been pleased to confer the title of knighthood of *St. Lewis Bello*, on four distinguished gentlemen for the indefatigable zeal and labour taken by them in the struggle of the late Goa Schism in this Island. Their names are as follow: —Mr. V. Pereira, Mr. M. Misquitta, Mr. J. de Azavedo, and Mr. J. F. de Oliveira.

The Patent titles have been received by His Lordship, Dr. Steins, by the last English Mail. Whoever wishes to witness the ceremony of presentation and endowment of the same, may please repair to the Church of N. S. de Rozario, at Mazagon, on next Sunday, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M. when the presentation of the Patent titles will take place.

One Interested.
Bombay, 9th Oct. 1862.

# BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

*No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.*

## BOMBAY.

BIRTHS—

At Bandora Hill, on the 7th October, the wife of Lawrence Mortimer Marescaux, Esq., of a daughter.

At Sonapoor, on the 8th October, the wife of Mr. Henry Prescott, of the Indo-British Institution, of a son.

## BENGAL.

MARRIAGE—

At St. Thomas Church, Dacca, on the 23rd Sept., by the Rev. A. Garstin, Arthur Brownlow, Esq., of Cachar, to Francis Maria, eldest daughter of F. Tydd, Esq., late Head Master, Dacca College.

## MADRAS.

BIRTHS—

At Madras, on the 1st October, the wife of Fitzgerald Church, Esq., of a daughter.

At Coimbatoor, on the 1st October, the wife of Mr. Joseph Smith, of a daughter.

At Ossoor, on the 2nd October, the wife of Henry Sullivan Thomas, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a son.

DEATH—

At Madras, on the 2nd October, Ulvic, infant son of R. Wellesley Barlow, Esq., C.S.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS—

At the Yarrows, Simla, on the 28th September, the wife of Captain G. N. Perkins, Superintendent of Police, Loodianah, of a son.

At Murree, on the 26th September, the wife of Surgeon D. MacDonald, M.D., of a daughter.

# POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "JEDDO," will be closed TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th October, at 7 o'clock P.M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 10 o'clock A.M. on the 12th October. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

| | *Viâ Marseilles.* | *Viâ Southampton.* |
|---|---|---|
| Weight under ½ ounce...... | Rs. 0 6 0 | ...... |
| " ½ " ...... | " 0 8 0 | Rs. 0 4 0 |
| " ¾ " ...... | " 0 14 0 | ...... |
| " 1 " ...... | " 1 0 0 | 0 8 0 |
| " 2 " ...... | " 2 0 0 | 1 0 0 |

The time for posting Letters on the days of the departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M. up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

## CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer "Columbian," will be closed on MONDAY, the 13th October, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th October.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

## SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer "Governor Higginson," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

## MAILS TO MUSCAT *via* KURRACHEE.

The Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-Monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

## DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

| To Suez and England | | To Galle and China. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| October ............ | 12th, 27th. | October ............ | 14th, 29th |
| November ............ | 12th, 27th. | November ............ | 14th, 29th |
| December ............ | 12th, 27th. | December ............ | 14th, 29th |

## CALENDAR.——OCTOBER 1862.

Last Quarter ......Thursday 16d. 4h. 32.6m. A.M.
New Moon ......Thursday 23d. 0h. 28.0m. P.M.
First Quarter ......Thursday 30d. 4h. 35.4m. A.M.

| Days. | Date. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour Morn. | High Water Bombay Harbour Even. | Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Fri. | 10 | | 5 54 | 5 40 | — 22 | — 38 | Date 8th Oct. Time—9h. 0m. 18.3s. |
| Sat. | 11 | Old Michaelmas Day | 5 54 | 5 40 | — 55 | 1 11 | |
| Sun. | 12 | 17th Sunday after T. | 5 54 | 5 39 | 1 27 | 1 44 | |
| Mon. | 13 | Trans. of King Edward the Confessor. | 5 55 | 5 38 | 2 1 | 2 18 | |
| Tues. | 14 | | 5 55 | 5 37 | 2 36 | 2 56 | |
| Wed. | 15 | | 5 55 | 5 36 | 3 17 | 3 40 | |
| Thur. | 16 | | 5 56 | 5 36 | 4 8 | 4 39 | |

## CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

*Friday 10th.*—Capture of Monghyr, 1763.—Capture of Chinna, 1841.
*Saturday 11th.*—America discovered by Columbus, 1492.—Battle of Camperdown, 1797.
*Sunday 12th.*—Canova the sculptor died, 1822.—Robert Stephenson died, 1859.
*Monday 13th.*—Queenstown taken, 1812.—Joachim Murat, shot, 1815.
*Tuesday 14th.*—The Conquest, 1066.—Napoleon landed at St. Helena, 1816.
*Wednesday 15th.*—Surrender of Berhampore, 1808.—The Fort of Beyt destroyed, 1859.
*Thursday 16th.*—Bishop Ridley burnt at Oxford, 1555.—Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.

## LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden ............ | Sept 18 | Kurrachee ............ | Sept 26 |
| Agra ............ | Oct 4 | Lahore ............ | Oct 1 |
| Allahabad ............ | Sept 30 | London ............ | Sept 3 |
| Australia ............ | July 25 | Mauritius ............ | Sept 12 |
| Alexandria ............ | Sept 8 | Madras ............ | Oct 4 |
| Bangalore ............ | Sept 26 | Malta ............ | Sept 7 |
| Cochin ............ | Sept 27 | Meerut ............ | Sept 23 |
| Calcutta ............ | Sept 29 | Oude ............ | Oct 1 |
| Cape ............ | July 9 | Punjaub ............ | Sept 26 |
| Ceylon ............ | Oct 1 | Penang ............ | Sept 22 |
| Delhi ............ | Sept 19 | Rangoon ............ | Sept 2 |
| France ............ | Sept 6 | Suez ............ | Sept 12 |
| Hongkong ............ | Sept 11 | Singapore ............ | Sept 20 |

THE
Bombay Gazette

## FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

WE have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the "Fourteenth Mortuary Report," for the year beginning 1st February 1861, kindly sent us by the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department. The Report is by Dr. Robert Haines, Superintendent of Mortuary Returns. The name of Dr. Haines is the best guarantee that could be afforded of the greatest accuracy in the returns attainable in the circumstances. These Returns "show a somewhat higher rate of mortality than usual. Exclusive of the still-born, 15,863 deaths have occurred, viz., 8,949 males, and 6,914 females. The excess of male over female deaths is unusually large, being in the ratio of 129·4 males to 100 females, while the average ratio is but 124." The population of Bombay is unusually floating; but this is not thought sufficient to account fully for the great fluctuations in the ratio of male to female deaths.

The fatality from *Cholera* last year rose to only about half the average. The deaths were 1,251, of which 1,091 occurred in the last two months of the statistical year, December and January. The disease originated in the Native Infantry Lines and spread thence to the native town, of which the Girgaon, Kamateepoora, and Dhobee-tulao districts suffered most severely. *Small-pox* was unusually fatal—the mortality having been 1,600: the average for this disease is about 660. With the exception of 1858, last year witnessed the greatest mortality from small-pox since the registration commenced. Dr. Haines has observed that this disease 'assumes increased activity pretty constantly every third year. The following years have been marked by a large mortality—1850, 1852, 1855, 1858, and 1861.' The victims of small-pox are usually children from one month to four years old; but last year 'a sudden increase in the number of deaths occurred between the ages of 14 and 34, apparently indicating, in accordance with other statistics in these Returns, an unusual influx of adults from other parts, probably less protected by vaccination than even the inhabitants of Bombay.' This generalization is of great importance, and clearly points out the duty on the part of Government to extend, as rapidly as possible, the benefits of vaccination throughout the whole Presidency. The mortality from *Measles* was unusually small, having been only 76 against an average of 270. It is in a measure satisfactory to know, that the total of epidemic diseases was less than the average. This speaks in favor of the sanitary arrangements of the Municipal Commissioners. *Fever*, disease of the *Nervous System*, of the *Alimentary System*, and Cachexies and Debility were more fatal than usual; while disease of the *Respiratory System* was less so. The *Violent Deaths* were more numerous than ever before in one year. "Of these, 9 were carriage accidents, 76 died from drowning, and 21 from falls. 8 persons were suffocated by falling earth; 24 were crushed or suffocated by falling houses, and four were killed by the fall of masses of rock,—a total of 36; a great loss of life due to preventible causes, and for which a serious responsibility rests on the owners or managers of the property." We cannot but think that some responsibility for these preventible deaths rests on Government. A Building Act would prevent a number of them. The *Still-born* were 337—the proportion being 174 males to 100 females. "Of the 16,200 deaths, including the still-born, 10,559 bodies were buried; 4,736 burnt; and 205 exposed to carrion birds." Only 12 per cent. of the whole number of deaths were reported in writing.

Meteorologically the year was somewhat exceptional. The mean temperature was lower than the average by more than 1°—that is, 79·1° against 80·2°. The mean dew-point was also lower than usual, though the percentage of humidity was the same as usual, viz., 79 per cent. "The wind blew from the sea a mean of 20½ hours, or three quarters of an hour more than the average, and from the land 3½ hours. The rain-fall at Colaba was 76 inches on 97 days, the average being 70 inches on 99 days: at Byculla 106 inches on 94 days, the average being about 80 inches." The unusual wetness of the year accounts partly for the lower mean temperature. The following observations are important, and might be made of much practical utility:—

If we omit the first year of registration, 1848, as the Returns may be supposed to be then somewhat incomplete, and compare the next six years, from 1849 to 1854, with the following six, 1855 to 1860, we shall find that the mean annual mortality in the first period is 14,605, and in the second 15,019, an increase of only 3 per cent. But the proportion of deaths which occur in the different localities is not exactly the same. In the following districts a decided increase has taken place:—*Girgaon, Kamateepoora* Mazagon, Colaba, Dhobee-tulao, Walkeshwar, Mahaluxmee. In the following a decrease:—Fort, Market, Khara-tulao, Parell, Seo, Mahim, Water Division. This accords on the whole with what may be supposed to be the general movement of the population: Kamateepoora and Mazagon have been getting more and more thickly populated and also the hill districts of Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee. The signs of increased population in Girgaon are not so marked, and the greater mortality is probably due in great part to the increasing insalubrity of the district. On the other hand, the diminished mortality in the Fort is perhaps attributable to the removal elsewhere of the residence of many whose offices are within the walls, the increasing value of house-room compelling them to seek other dwellings. Efforts have been made during the last two years to improve the drainage of Kamateepoora, but there has been hitherto little effect in diminishing the mortality: in fact the deaths during the past year are by far more numerous than in any previous year. The whole district lies so low, being below high water mark of spring tides, that the most complete system of local drainage is insufficient, without a properly constructed low-level sewer into which the local drains may discharge themselves. It is to be feared that unless steps are soon taken to supply this want, this district, tenanted by a rapidly increasing population of not the cleanliest habits, may become a very focus of epidemic disease. The large tannery in this neighbourhood, and the fœtid open ditches which are gorged with the refuse matter apparently flowing therefrom, contribute not a little to the offensive emanations which render it so unpleasant a task to pass through the district.

A very important desideratum for rendering these Returns really useful, for making it possible to deduce from their practical conclusions, is a Census. We give in full Dr. Haines excellent remarks on this point, and unite with him in very strongly urging on Government, the passing of an Act of the Legislative Council for the purpose of securing an approximately full and correct census:—

It will be remembered that an attempt to take a census of the inhabitants of Bombay was made in the year 1849. The reported population was then 566,119, but from imperfections in the method employed, and from the internal evidence furnished by the detailed results, it is believed that very little confidence can be placed in the enumeration then made. A repetition of the census on a better plan has been frequently urged by the originator of these Tables, Dr. Leith. The following passages may be adduced from previous Mortuary Reports:—

"Six years of the Registration of the Deaths in Bombay are now completed, and the information gathered has been duly arranged, as was proposed, in anticipation of a census, which it was hoped would render the facts being accumulated truly valuable. At present these Mortuary Tables can be turned to only very limited use, and they are somewhat like what a Surveyor's system of triangles would be without a measured base line. It is greatly to be desired that measures may be adopted to render the approaching Census of the island correct, for it is better to be without a Return of the population than to have one so inaccurate as that of 1849. Without a legal enactment such as is had recourse to in Britain, to render the giving the requisite information compulsory on the inhabitants, it seems almost impossible that a correct enumeration of the people can be made; for without such compulsion, with a population so large as to yield 14,000 dead a year, so diversified in race, and so little likely to give active aid in the work, although disposed to be passive, as this community is known to be, a very large establishment of enumerators would be required; and setting aside the very heavy expense of their maintenance, it would be difficult to find a sufficient number of men available and otherwise qualified for the work."—*From the Report for* 1853.

"The time for another Census is near, and I would with due respect state, that from the utter failure of the two former attempts at an enumeration of the people, I am of opinion that it is impracticable to take a correct Census in Bombay by other means than those that are used in Britain; and there does not appear to be any valid reason why a legal enactment should not be had recourse to here, to obtain from the people that information which it is for the people's good to collect, which is necessary to allow of sanitary measures being undertaken with confidence, and which the Government of every civilised country has or ought to possess. There is not among the natives of this place, as those who have local experience well know, any religious objection to afford all the usual information connected with Vital or Mortuary statistics, such as those at a distance are too apt to imagine may exist."—*From the Report for* 1854.

I cannot but adopt without reserve these statements and suggestions, and I would respectfully urge, as a preliminary measure, the passing of an Act of the Legislative Council, rendering it compulsory on every householder to give the requisite information, and authorising the infliction of a penalty for the wilfully giving a false return.

It can scarcely admit of a doubt that during the last twelve years the population has received a great accession: the streets are more crowded, the signs of commercial activity are everywhere more conspicuous, many spaces then vacant are now built over: yet it is not a little remarkable in how trifling a degree the mortality has increased. The probability certainly is that in proportion to the population the health of the town is better now than it was twelve years ago. If this change is to be at all attributed to the partial improvements which have been effected the drainage to the establishment of dispensaries, and to a few other hygienic measures,—the most sanguine hopes may be entertained of the effects of carrying out a complete system of drainage for the whole town, such as that recently proposed; and the speedy adoption of so eminently desirable a step cannot be too strongly urged. This completed, and the population of each district enumerated and classified, the comparative healthiness of the several districts will be at once seen, and an unfavorable return will be the immediate signal for further sanitary improvements.

From the advantages which this town already possesses its favorable insular situation, its pure and invigorating sea-breeze, its copious and excellent water supply, and the abundance of open space for air and recreation which it now affords, and, it is to be hoped, may long continue to afford,—when the streets are widened, and the water supply rendered more accessible to all, and when a thorough house-drainage and an effective sewerage system shall have been established,—there is no reason why Bombay should not rank among the very healthiest of tropical cities.

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RUSSIA has always been the great bug-bear of Anglo-Indians. At one time we were told that the great Czar was intriguing with Persia, and at another time with Dost Mahomed, and we were warned of the ease with which thousands of Russians could be poured into the North-West Provinces, if those who held the key of India were unfaithful to us. Not long ago a Russian vessel was seen in the eastern seas, and there was, for a time, a great movement with reference to fortifications, in which nothing worth mentioning was accomplished. Those who have studied recent accounts from Russia must, however, feel that the great Czar has enough to do in his own dominions for the present. Internal troubles and upheavings are threatening to break up Russian despotism. There can be no doubt that these troubles and revolutions are the result of the mild policy adopted by the Emperor Alexander. He saw a large portion of his people in miserable servitude, and he proclaimed their emancipation. He gave them the first taste of liberty, and they are not content to wait for the completion of the work till the Emperor sees his way to it; they must have at once a free and constitutional government. We can easily conceive the state of Russia when we learn that an ignorant people with their passions roused, and without any guiding principle, are determined to assert their liberty. Throughout the country there is no security of life and property, and at any time the flames of Revolution may burst out and consume the Empire. The same opposition between the people and the nobles exists in Russia at present as existed in France previous to the French Revolution. The nobles have set themselves against the emancipation decree and are determined to resist it. The "faithful army" too are become lovers of liberty and seekers after change. Some of their number have been the foremost in the assassinations and disturbances in St. Petersburgh and its neighbourhood: even the priests have been found on the popular side, and have consecrated insurrection and rebellion. It would require a very steady and wise head to guide the Empire through the transition state from despotism to freedom. We fear the present Emperor is too weak and pliable for the present crisis. There is no safety for the throne but in a constitutional government. Western freedom has too surely made its way into the East of Europe, and its principles too generally pervade all classes in Russia, to admit of a return to despotism. True the "freedom" manifested in Russia is not of a very pure character. In the more crowded ranks of the humbler classes struggling for liberty, there are many kinds of supporters, from the Anarchist and Revolutionist, to the man who seeks to obtain a well-balanced rule. All these diversities are found among priests and soldiers; so that absolutism is being assailed from every point, and with many weapons. Unfortunately the Reformer is the man whom the Imperial policy can most easily oppose and defeat; while the Revolutionist may never be suspected before he has struck the blow which overthrows a dynasty.

While Russia is in such a dangerous state politically, we are startled at the same time by the following unsatisfactory account of her social state given by a correspondent:—

"Nearly one-half of the annual income of the Russian Government is derived from spirituous sources. Out of a total of 210,000,000 roubles, no less than 90,000,000 are given in the official budget as the proceeds of the gin-farming system; and to increase the nefarious gains accruing from this traffic, the practice has been adopted of ceding the Government monopoly, and renting out the various provinces to the highest bidder for a period of several years. For the payment of their rent the *fermiers* are allowed the exclusive privilege of selling liquor in a particular district, and enjoy sundry other advantages equally important in a pecuniary point of view. Thus, as regards the quality of their articles, they are subject to no practical superintendence on the part of the Government. Though what they sell may lack all the elements of a spirituous liquor, it must be bought by their involuntary customers. Though it may be water, or any liquid little short of poison, there is no means of escaping their villianous practices within the circuit of their monopoly. They are furthermore at liberty to employ every possible means of enticement, and allure the people to their dens of destruction by practices the most unscrupulous,—the Government not only protecting their particular business as an institution of the country, but aiding and abetting the retailers as the most profitable class in the land. In consequence of this pernicious system, intoxication is the prevailing vice of the people. The severity of the climate, and the want of nourishing food, may have greatly contributed to degrade the lower classes to their present level of abandonment; but the fact is equally notorious that drunkenness has been increasing from year to year, and notwithstanding the population is all but stationary, the rents of the *fermiers* have gone on advancing without intermission. Nor was the Government at all dissatisfied with the drunkard's progress. Only a year ago the people were so incensed at the deception practised upon them, that many of the provinces solemnly resolved to become teetotallers rather than pay so highly for spirits, which could only have retained their name on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle. But although the movement was supported by the educated classes, and the vow of abstinence taken in the churches, the Government proved too much for it all. If the Russians did not intoxicate themselves, the Government of the Czar, it was pretty clear, could not be carried on at all; for, whence was the needful to come in a country too poor to be taxed to any purpose, and too barbarous for the customs to make any appreciable figure in the returns? The people must be bled voluntarily, and what but their vices could prove the best conductors for the experiment to come off successfully? Accordingly teetotalism was prohibited by Imperial ukase. No priest must have anything to do with the matter, nor were peasants allowed to combine for a mutual purpose. Thus thrown upon themselves, the individuals relapsed into their old habits, and the scale of victory inclined to the Government."

The signs of the times are suggestive. They seem to betoken the approach of troublous times, of the shaking of the nations. Meanwhile Britain is at peace in the midst of disturbance and disorder on every side. She sees the nations that threatened her, broken up and torn asunder by domestic convulsions, which it will take a long time to quiet and subdue; and it cannot be a matter for wonder if she be pleased in the feeling of security arising out of these troubles, as well as in the prospect of having the despotism of Russia in time transformed into a constitutional and peace-loving monarchy. The transition state of resistance is a necessary evil. The National resistance in England, Lord Brougham tells us, 'was not only the cause of the Revolutionary settlement, but was also the main foundation of that settlement; the structure of the Government was made to rest on the peoples Right of resistance as upon its corner stone; and it is of incalculable importance that this never should be lost sight of.' May we not hope that the present Resistance in Russia may be productive of like fruits.

## INTELLIGENCE.

### LATEST.

*(By Electric Telegraph.)*

GALLE, *4th Oct.*, 9-55 P.M.

H.M. steamer *Victoria* sailed for Beypore.

GALLE, *4th Oct.*, 9-50 P.M.

The steamer *India* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, *5th Oct.*, 4 P.M.

The steamer *Salsette* sailed for China.

MADRAS, *6th Oct.*, 6-35 A.M.

The steamer *Mauritius* anchored from London.

MADRAS, *7th Oct.*, 12.50 A.M.

The steamer *Colombo* anchored from Suez.

MADRAS, *7th Oct.*, 11.15 A.M.

The steamer *Colombo* sailed for Calcutta.

THE Royal Artillery at Kirkee commenced their first practice with the Armstrong Guns yesterday morning, at a range of, we believe, one thousand yards. Two guns, 12-pounders, were used, one being served by Officers alone, and the other by Non-Commissioned Officers and men. At the second shot the target was knocked to atoms, and the practice was pronounced to be very good indeed. This afternoon at 4 o'clock the practice will be resumed at, we believe, a range of 3,000 yards, with shell, when we have no doubt that many persons who feel an interest in such matters will be present besides "professionals." The practice is being carried on under the superintendence of Lieutenant Vachell, R.A., a qualified Instructor from Shoeburyness.—*Deccan Herald, Oct. 8.*

WE have news from Herat, dated 28th August, which is rather of an extraordinary nature. A secret Emissary from the King of Persia to the Ameer is said to have arrived. The Ameer however denies the arrival of any such person. The son of the Wallee of Herat had paid a visit to the Ameer, his grand father.—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct. 1.*

## LOCAL.

WE are informed that there will be a grand display of fireworks to-morrow, (Saturday) evening, in the Mazagon Church Yard, in celebration of the festival of the Lady of Rosary. On the following day, Sunday, the feast mass with music will commence at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

AT a weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay held yesterday, the rates of interest and discount were raised two per cent. all round.

THE usual salute will be fired from the saluting battery this morning at sun-rise, on account of the arrival of the Honorable W. Frere, at the Presidency, yesterday evening.

LIEUT.-COLONEL MONTGOMERY, lady and 3 children, Lieut. Vibart, Lieut. Fraser, Assistant Surgeon Nicolson, lady, and 4 children, Ensign Crane, 10 Native Commanding Officers, 337 Rank and File, of H.M.'s 14th Regt. N.I., 157 women, 191 children, and 98 public and private followers, arrived yesterday from Surat by H.M.'s steamer *Berenice*.

WE notice that the health of the Town has not improved during the last week. The casualties from cholera are higher, while the deaths from fever have slightly decreased. The total number of deaths during the past week amounts to 304 against 298 of the preceding week; and against 222, the average of the preceding ten years. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| EUROPEANS. | | PARSEES. | |
| Cholera | 0 | Cholera | 1 |
| Other diseases | 4 | Fever | 8 |
| INDO-EUROPEANS. | | Other diseases | 6 |
| Cholera | 0 | JEWS. | |
| Fever | 0 | Cholera | 0 |
| Other diseases | 4 | Other diseases | 0 |
| HINDOOS. | | NATIVE-CHRISTIANS. | |
| Cholera | 35 | Cholera | 4 |
| Small-pox | 1 | Other diseases | 6 |
| Fever | 81 | NEGRO-AFRICANS. | |
| Other diseases | 64 | Cholera | 1 |
| MUSSULMANS. | | Other diseases | 1 |
| Cholera | 23 | UNKNOWN RACE. | |
| Small-pox | 0 | Cholera | 0 |
| Fever | 34 | Other diseases | 2 |
| Other diseases | 22 | | |

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

| | deaths. | mean. |
|---|---|---|
| Small-pox | 1 | 1 |
| Cholera | 64 | 9 |
| Measles | 0 | 0 |
| Fever | 128 | 106 |
| Nervous system | 9 | 12 |
| Respiratory system | 10 | 22 |
| Vascular system | 1 | 1 |
| Alimentary system | 31 | 33 |
| Cachexy | 39 | 25 |

### WEATHER REPORT.

*At 9 hours 8th October 1862.*

BROACH.—Cloudy, WSW. Ther. 78.
BULSAR.—Cloudy, NW.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, SW.
SURAT.—Cloudy, sultry, wind westerly.

*At 9 hours 9th October.*

BROACH.—Overcast and calm. Ther. 72.
BULSAR.—Fair, SW. light.
GOA.—Hot wind, light from NW.
GALLE.—Cloudy. Ther. 82. (6th.)
KOLAPORE.—Fair light, wind south-west.
MADRAS.—Fine wind, SW. Ther. 83. (6th.)
PAUMBEN.—Rainy. Ther. 85. (6th.)
SURAT.—Cloudy, westerly.

### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

*For the fortnight ending 30th September.*

SATTARA.—During the fortnight under report the fall of rain was seasonable throughout the Sattara province. The khureef crops were, with some exceptions, doing well. The sowing of rubbee crops had far advanced in the eastern districts where the first crops had failed, and in others it had been commenced. The scarcity of fodder was still great. The state of the public health was generally good. Cholera existed in one village only.

SUB-COLLECTORATE OF COLABA.—The fall of rain during the fortnight has been plentiful, the crops are reported to be in a thriving condition. Four persons are reported to have died of cholera at Alibaug. Disease amongst the cattle prevailed to a slight extent in talookas Sauske and Ryghur.

### INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors' Bombay, praying respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundass, a general merchant and shopkeeper; date of petition filed, 17th September 1862.

Gumna Khooshall Marwadee; James Burton, an Engineer, unemployed; date petition filed, 20th September 1862.

Baba Sonajee, a clerk in the Superintendent of Stationery's office; Sahebjan women, a hack buggykeeper; date of petition filed, 22nd September 1862.

Rustomjee Nowrojee, and Bomanjee Rustomjee, the first is unemployed and the second a tutor in a Parsee girl's school; Kessernath Morojee, a Government pensioner: date of petitions filed, 23rd September 1862.

Memon Moossa Abdool Vullud, and Memon Abdoola Oomar, the first is a dealer in copper and brass pots, and the second a caulker of ships; date of petition filed, 25th September 1862.

Essa Allana, Dada Essack, Moli Abboo, Esmall Abboo, Hassum Abboo, and Peera Esmail, hawkers in clothes; Jugga Jorajee, and Jaitha Jorajee, grocers; date of petitions filed, 29th September 1862.

Sawlaram Jottee, a tailor; date of petition filed, 1st October 1862.

Hajee Essack Moosa, a dealer in empty bottles: Sallay Mahomed Hajee Essack, a dealer in empty bottles: date of petitions filed, 3rd October 1862.

Gunnoojee bin Mahadjee, a gardener; Andajee Mahadjee, and Pudoo Mahadjee, vegetable dealers: Meeya Shaik Ahmed bin Shaboodin, and Meeya Shaboodin bin Shaik Mahomed Khutib, sweetmeat makers; Abdool Poker, Rujul Ebram, Kuya woman, Cader Couty Ally, Muryan Abdool Cader, and Sanumboo woman, the male insolvents are hawkers in clothes; Khanjeebhoy Noorbhoy, a perfumery seller; Vencoba Purshotum Poy, a clerk in Marine Pay office; Bajirao Hurrichundjee, an English writer; Moroba Keroba, a carpenter; Alexander Cantrell, a proof reader in Bombay Education Society's Press; date of petitions filed, 6th October 1862.

Orders in the matters of the abovementioned Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

*Days appointed for hearing the petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.*

Moroba Kerroba, Vencoba Purshotum Poy,—3rd Monday in October instant, at 11 o'clock.

Esack Allana, Dada Essack, Moti Abboo, Esmall Abboo, Hassum Abboo, and Peera Esmail, Sahebjan woman, Hajee Essack, Moossa, and Sallay, Mahomed Hajee Essack, Khanjeebhoy Noorbhoy, James Burton, Bajeerao Hurrichundjee, Baba Sonajee, Meeya Shaik Ahmed bin Shaboodin, and Meeya Shaboodin bin Shaik Mahomed Khutib, Andajee Mahadjee, Pudoo Mahadjee, and Gunnoo Mahadjee, Dhondee Sayajee, Sayajee Dhondee, Moroo Dhondee, and Pandoo Dhondee, Memon Moossa Abdool Saheb, and Memon Abdoola Oomer, Gumna Khooshall, Ebram Hassum, Moossa Ebram, and Allana Ebram, Rubiabee widow, Esmail Juwall, and Oosman Currim, Jugga Jorajee and Jaitha Jorajee, Alexander Cantrell,—1st Monday in November next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

*Dividends payable in the undermentioned Insolvent's Estates.*

James William Windsor and John Braz Windsor,—3rd Monday in October instant, at 10 per cent.

Ramchunder Narayen,—3rd Monday in October instant, at 5 per cent.

Raghowamond Sowmetre,—3rd Monday in October instant, at 10 per cent.

Samuel William Lunel,—3rd Monday in October instant, at 9 per cent.

John Domingos de Rozario,—3rd Monday in October instant, at 25 per cent.

ALEXANDER SANGSTER,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 7th day of October 1862.

### BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

### THE KHOJA JAMATKHANA.

*Mr. Scoble*, instructed by *Mr. Macfarlane*, appared to make the following application on behalf of the Reforming Party of the Khoja community.

Mr. Scoble said, he was instructed to make an application to His Worship in his capacity as Commissioner of the Police regarding certain circumstances which had recently occurred in a populous part of the city regarding that bone of contention among the Khoja community—the Jamatkhana. The learned counsel said, that he appeared on behalf of the section of the community known as the Soonees. Mr. Scoble then urged upon his Worship's attention the decision of the late Supreme Court in the year 1851: referred to the decision of Sir Erskine Perry, then Chief Justice—that judgment he said, gave to all members of the community right of access and resort to the Jamatkhana Burial-ground, and all other public places of resort for the maintenance of which they had contributed. The learned counsel said he would only remind His Worship of the dissensions which had already taken place between the Aga Khan and Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy or Reforming Parties, and would merely state briefly the necessity of the present application. On the night of Monday last, the dead body of a woman of the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy party was carried to the grave and after being buried, the friends and relations of the deceased proceeded to the Jamatkhana as usual to perform the funeral ceremonies. They mediated no disturbance, nor were they desirous of resorting to force, but they quietly proceeded to the Jamatkhana where they found the doors closed, and large numbers of Aga Khan's party congregated to prevent their admission. Expecting however this, Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy's party went down there accompanied by Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Forjett, Mr. Edginton, and the police. Application was made by the Reforming Party, and Mr. Forjett who represented the executive police for admission. The application was refused, it was met derisively: the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy party were told that their entrance would be resisted and a riot would ensue. Mr. Forjett advised the Reforming Party to retire. The learned counsel then said, that were such proceedings to be tolerated, Government must be at an end in Bombay, for the stronger would have an advantage over the weaker, and oppress them accordingly. The application, said the learned counsel, he had been instructed to make, was one of a public nature, and its tendency was to promote and preserve the public peace: it was also of a private nature, inasmuch as the punishment of the active parties on the opposite side would deter others from giving vent to fanaticism. Mr. Scoble said that the party he represented were doing nothing unlawful—there was no law which recognised the right of any person, of any one faith, preventing those of a similar faith from entering and worshipping in a temple or other place to which they had a right. There is no doubt, said the learned counsel, that the Sheeah body constituted themselves an unlawful assembly, for it appears patent on the face of the facts. However the parties who withstood the entrance of the Soonees into the Jamatkhana are not the main actors, they are ignorant agents whom fanaticism and blind zeal have led astray. The learned counsel said his application was, that His Worship as conservator of the peace of Bombay, may preserve that peace by placing the Jamatkhana in the charge of the police, and thus prevent the recurrence of any disturbance. His party had no desire to make reprisals on the other side, nor were they willing to disturb the public peace; what they wanted was, by the interference of the police, a free enjoyment of their religious privileges, otherwise this densely-populated portion of Bombay must be the scene of riot and bloodshed. Mr. Scoble denounced the present attitude of the Sheeah party, and said that any opposition to the performance of a religious rite, must be punished, for it would be nothing more than an offence against the constituted authority of the law. He had been instructed by the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy party to ask His Worship to adopt some measures to preserve the public peace and to save bloodshed and riot. The learned counsel said that should not his application be granted the authority of the executive police must be thrown into disrepute amongst ignorant minds. It is only by prompt and vigorous action on the part of the police authorities, that order will be restored, and the adverse party will learn a lesson which they will not and cannot forget. Mr. Scoble said, he would conclude his remarks and close his application, by asking His Worship to occupy the Jamatkhana by a reasonable number of the police who should be instructed to preserve the public peace and to prevent any portion of the Khoja community from interfering with the religious rites of the other.

His Worship asked for Erskine Perry's judgment, and also for certain notices which he had been informed had been sent from one sect to another. They were handed up to him. His Worship having read them, said am I to take this judgment of eleven years' standing as still in force?

The following are the papers handed up to the Magistrate:—

SUPREME COURT.—Equity Side.

Sitting after Third Term of 1851.—October 1851.

*(Before Sir Erskine Perry, C.J., and Sir Wm. Yardley, P.J.)*

The following is a copy of the judgment of the Court in this case, as delivered by Sir Erskine Perry, the Chief Justice, which had been repeatedly argued at the bar at great length in the last and several preceding Terms:—

"The first question for us to decide is whether the Court has any jurisdiction in the case. It has been argued that this is a mere religious question which has arisen in the caste, as to which the majority of the caste alone can decide, leading those who are dissatisfied to secede from it—that the Court can lay down no rule which shall be binding on the members of the caste, and cannot interfere in the case with efficacy, and therefore they ought not to interfere at all. We admit fully that so far as religious disputes are in question we cannot interfere, but are clearly of opinion that the Court has jurisdiction in the case that has arisen. In this case there is a considerable amount of valuable property in Bombay, respecting the ownership and right of enjoyment of which disputes have arisen. These disputes, if not amicably arranged, must eventually be decided by a Court of Justice, and it is the province and duty of a Court to determine them.

"We think that by stating what the legal rights of the parties are on the different points which have been raised in this suit, we may assist in determining the disputes in the caste without causing any disruption, and we are desirous therefore to pronounce our opinion on those points which appear to us clear, in the hope that such a decision may render any further interposition by the Court unnecessary, and may keep together the caste.

"It appears in evidence that Khojas have from time to time subscribed money for cast purposes, and out of such subscriptions, and legacies, and gifts, the caste has become possessed of a Durga, and Burial-ground, and Musjeed, of a Jamatkhana, and some other property, and the substantial question is to declare in whom the ownership of this property is vested.

"*First*,—We have no hesitation in saying that this property belongs exclusively to the Jamat, and if instead of giving the surplus to the Aga, they determine to appropriate it to other purposes, they have a perfect right to do so. They are the owners, and may, if they think right, remit such surplus to Mecca, or they may found schools, or they may appropriate it in any other way—and of course if they like, they may give it to the Aga.

"*Secondly*,—We think that every member of the caste has a right to use the utensils, &c., when he gives a caste dinner. This property has been accumulated by the contributions of Khojas and their ancestors, and every Khoja has a right to the use of it.

"*Thirdly*,—We think that the right of burial in the Burial-ground is common to every Khoja, and that an action will lie for any obstruction to this right.

"*Fourthly*,—As regards marriage of the young heiresses:—the right of determining on the disposal in marriage of young Khojas, is essentially a domestic right, and belongs to the heads of the respective families, and is not subject to the interference of the Jamat. This rule is a universal rule, and no different rule prevails with the Khojas than with other communities.

"*Fifthly*,—The contributions to the fund are entirely voluntary. There exists in no one any authority to demand any specified contribution. No such right exists in the Aga.

"*Sixthly*,—The Aga has entirely failed to establish that he has any right of ownership in the property of the caste,—or that he has any right to exclude any person from the privileges of the caste. The claim of such right is not supported by the Koran, nor does it find any sanction in English law. The option of determining what shall be done with their property lies with the Khojas, nor has the Aga any right of interfering in the appointment of a Muckhee and Kamariah.

"We hope that with this declaration of their rights, the Khojas will be able to elect a Muckhee and Kamariah, and manage their caste affairs among themselves; without rendering any further application to the Court necessary.

"We are desirous of giving a judgment which shall not give the appearance of a victory to either side, and therefore say nothing about costs, and reserve liberty to the parties to apply to the Court, if necessary, as they may be advised."

NOTICE FROM AGHA KHAN'S PARTY TO THE REFORMED PARTY.

SIR,—We beg to inform you that a meeting of our Jamat held on the 12th day of August 1862, the difference and disputes which have been going on at intervals between you and the Jamat for many years, were discussed; and, in order to put a final stop to future disputes it was unanimously resolved, in the first instance, to give you an opportunity to return to the Jamat by proposing for your acceptance the following conditions, that is to say:—

1st,—You are to consent to all the present rules and regulations made by the whole Jamat for their guidance and harmony.

2nd,—To consent and abide by such rules and regulations which the Jamat may hereafter think proper to introduce for their benefit.

3rd,—To pay to the undersigned all fees and contributions which may be due by you to the Jamatkhana up to this day.

By signifying your consent in writing to the above three conditions within twenty-one days from this date, the Jamat are willing to forget and forgive all past differences, and what injury they may have received from you, and to receive you with joy as one of their brethren. But, on the contrary, if you do not consent to the above conditions, and persist in denying to the Jamat that which is undoubtedly their right and essential for their peace and harmony, then, twenty-one days from the presentation of this notice, your name will be expunged from the book of the Jamat, you will then no longer be considered as one of them, and your entrance in the Jamatkhana and the use of the Jamat property will be denied to you. By order of the Jamat.

MOOKHEE ALLARUKHEA SOOMAR.
KAMARIA KHAKOO PUDDUMSEY.

Bombay, 23rd, August 1862.

REPLY TO ALLARUKHEA SOOMAR AND KHAKOO PUDDUMSEY.

Among all nations, tribes, or castes of men who either govern themselves wholly or who govern themselves in some particular respects, there is a representative body, generally consisting of the oldest, wealthiest, and most influential men of the community who have the administration of the affairs of the caste.

The Khoja Jamat should consist of the oldest, wealthiest, and most influential men of the Khoja community. The Khoja Jamat does so consist of those men, but I have reason to believe that none of those men were at the meeting of the 16th of August mentioned in your letter of the 23rd August last.

To satisfy myself on the point as one of the Khoja community, I request that you will furnish me with a copy of the minutes of the meeting held on the 16th August, with the names of the persons who were present and constituted what you are pleased to call the Jamat.

Should you decline to comply with my request I shall be confirmed in the belief which I at present hold, that the meeting of the 16th August was not a meeting of the leading men of the Khoja caste, but a gathering of some of those poor, ignorant, and infatuated Khojas who seems to desire to do away with progress, to suppress education, and to set up Aga Khan among the Khoja as their despot.

I observe you sign as Mookhee and Kamaria respectively: you have no right to do so, as the term of your office long since expired, and at a public meeting of the caste, which was convened by public proclamation in the usual way, and held on the 8th day of November 1861 in the Jamatkhana, Hemraz Jeeva was appointed as Mookhee, and Daya Mohamed was appointed Kamaria, of which you at the time had due notice.

As a Khoja I hold that I have at all times a good right to the use of the Jamatkhana and the Jamat properties. Your threats to deprive me of those rights I treat as vain and empty.—Dated this —— day of September 1862. Yours, &c.,

Signed by a member of the Reforming party.

Mr. Scoble,—The judgment of the late Supreme Court is still in force: it has not been contravened. The judgment given in the Equity Court was upon an original information, the question which the Court was called upon to determine was, what were the legal rights of the parties as to the valuable property of the caste? This the learned Chief Justice in his judgment fully answered. The present Equity suit pending since March last, is a question of a wholly different nature to decide, viz., as to how the property of the Khoja community is to be apportioned.

Mr. Scoble then read the prayer of the application to the High Court.

His Worship said, he was holding a subordinate capacity, and that as there was a High Court, he should think that the application should be made to it.

Mr. Scoble,—Our application is with the view of preserving the public peace, and it is made to you in your capacity of Commissioner of Police, and Conservator of the Peace.

His Worship,—I never knew of my being called upon to act in this capacity. You do not show me that there is any emergency for my interference.

Mr. Scoble,—Circumstances are such that an emergency will arise. The police will be discharging their duty if they preserve the public peace. If their assistance is to be evoked only when the emergency occurs it would be too late. Prevention is better than cure.

His Worship,—You have given me an opportunity of explaining to you my position. When the act was passed, seven years ago, appointing a Commissioner of Police and two Deputy Commissioners for the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, I had no desire to accept the office of Commissioner for Bombay, as I was then sufficiently burthened with onerous duties which are breaking me down, but I was pressed to accept the appointment by Mr. Forjett, and he knows well, and I challenge him to contradict me, that I undertook this duty gratuitously, for I have not received a single rupee for the duties I have performed as Commissioner of Police in the collection of the Roddy and Abkaree taxes. Mr. Forjett also knows well that the executive police was never confided to me by Lord Elphinstone's government, and I have never during the last seven years thwarted him in any of his arrangements. Mr. Forjett has had the credit of organising a police second to none in any country, and having earned all the credit, I say it is improper on his part to come to me when placed in this dilemma. He is the head of the executive department, and is by the Act authorised to act independently. I will give no decision on the application made to me to-day, as I am in no way disposed, after Mr. Forjett getting all the praise for seven years to have blame thrown upon me in the eighth year. In March last, when a disturbance was expected in Bombay among the Khojas, I was asked by Mr. Forjett to advise and lecture the parties. They appeared before me with their legal advisers, not one of those who were examined were sworn, or put upon solemn affirmation, and after an examination of this nature I advised and lectured the parties. They went away to their homes peaceably, and I heard that the lecture did them good. What I can do on the present occasion is, that I will endorse the lecture I then delivered, which may then be published in the newspapers. If it had a good effect then, it is likely to have a good effect now. The lecture referred to is the following taken from the *Times of India* of 1st April 1862, which His Worship said was correct:—

"His Worship read the judgment of the Supreme Court above referred to, and caused it to be interpreted to the Khojas present in Court. It was quite plain that no Khojas forfeited his right of worship in the Jamatkhana by reason of his being a Soonee; and any persons of either sect who prevented the other from going into the Jamatkhana for worship, would be amenable to law under the new Penal Code. His worship was not deciding anything magisterially, but he believed that both the parties had an equal right to the use of the Jamatkhana. If in opposing what His Worship believed to be the just rights of the Soonees to furnish, any blood was shed or bones broken, the Sheeahs would be responsible. The dispute was to come on for decision before the Supreme Court; and the question would probably be determined by the Judges within another year, and the rights of the parties would be declared before the next Ramzan. It would prejudice the rights of the party who excluded the other by force. All Khojas have a right to the property, and if the Sheeahs acted against the law, they would be wrong-doers and would be punished accordingly. His Worship would very strongly advise either party not to commit a breach of the peace, for punishment was sure to overtake those who did so. In going to the Jamatkhana to-morrow, no party would have a victory over the other, for the question remained to be decided by the Judges of the Supreme Court."

Mr. Scoble,—Our course then will be apply to Government.

Mr. Forjett,—I have come to you, Mr. Crawford, as the Aga Khan party cited you as an authority, and said they would be guided by you to satisfy all parties, I have allowed the matter to come before you.

His Worship,—I will not depart from the view expressed by me in March last, I will do no more than endorse that view. But I would advise the parties to wait till the suit now pending in the Equity Side of the High Court is decided.

Mr. Forjett,—With your permission, Mr. Crawford, I will read the correspondence which ended in a letter from Mr. Macfarlane to me. (Mr. Forjett then read a letter which he had addressed to Mr. Crawford on the night of the 6th instant, requesting to know how he should act, since the Sheeah party had placed several men in the Jamatkhana and had threatened to resist the entrance into it by the reformers. Mr. Crawford's reply was also read informing Mr. Forjett that he had communicated to Mr. Macfarlane his views. Mr. Forjett also read his letters to Mr. Macfarlane and the latter's reply which is as follows:—

"To C. FORJETT, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Police.

SIR,—In reply to your enquiry of me as to what were the full and suitable instructions which Mr. Crawford gave me on Monday evening regarding the existing dissensions in the Khoja community, I beg to state that Mr. Crawford said he saw no reason for departing from the view of the matter which he had already expressed to the Khojas in the Police Office when they attended before him in March last, which opinion of his you were well acquainted with having been present when he pronounced it, and having quoted it at length in your recent letter to him. He said it seemed to him wholly unnecessary to repeat that opinion in writing. The Supreme Court had, in Sir Erskine Perry's time, delivered a judgment by which he (Mr. Crawford) considered *all* Khojas were bound, until that judgment was set aside or varied by some subsequent decree of the High Court. Until the proceedings which he understood had been recently instituted in the High Court put matters between the contending parties in a position different to that in which they were left by the judgment of the Supreme Court in Sir Erskine Perry's time, any individual or individuals who took upon himself or themselves to alter that state of matters he certainly should consider as wrong-doers. I then drew his attention to the fact of the Agha Khan party having taken possession of the Jamatkhana, having occupied it with some five hundred men, having shut and barricaded the doors, and having expressed their determination to prevent the other party from entering it to perform over their deceased caste-fellows the funeral ceremonies which were usual. He said that the position which the Agha Khan party had taken up was to be regretted but that they would perhaps not carry out their threats, but even if they were determined forcibly to prevent the performance of the usual funeral ceremonies, he would give no assistance which would increase the probabilities of a breach of the peace and might possibly lead to broken bones or limbs or even manslaughter. I urged that it was very hard that the party whom I represented, who respected the judgment of the Supreme Court as it now exists, who did not wish to prevent any of the other party from using the Jamatkhana as they might find occasion, and as was usual, and only wished to be allowed the same religious liberty themselves. I said it would be very hard if they were denied the assistance of the Police in asserting the rights to which the Supreme Court had declared they were entitled. I said that I would advise them to be peaceable and that I did not think they would, for a small matter, be induced to have recourse to force, but that if they were denied assistance in the constitutional way in which they asked for it, it might be that they would help themselves to what were their own rights. Mr. Crawford then said, that he would give no instructions which might result in violence, the end of which no one could tell. He regretted that at the Sessions before last the Judge and Grand Jury had thrown out the bill which he had sent up in the Khoja tomb case, this now was one of the results of that proceeding, he regretted the position which had been taken by the Aga Khan party but he declined to give any specific orders to the Police to interfere. There was a good deal of other conversation which passed at the same time, but the above, so far as my memory serves me, is the gist of Mr. Crawford's instructions as to the Khojahs.—I have, &c.,

J. MACFARLANE."

Mr. Macfarlane,—We have had legal opinion, and are advised that it would not be a trespass if we broke open the door of the Jamatkhana, as we have a right to and an interest in the property.

His Worship,—I will give you as my declaration what I gave you in March last, and will give it you under my signature. You may tell the Sheeah party that I fully adhere to what I said, and you may take and publish the declaration in the daily papers with my full sanction, and I will avow it.

Mr. Macfarlane,—I will be satisfied with that opinion, since what you pronounced upon that occasion was satisfactory, the parties admitting what you have said to be right.

His Worship,—Remember I have not given a decision.

Mr. Forjett,—Suppose Mr. Macfarlane's clients want to enter the Jamatkhana for a ceremony, can I open the door by force? Shall I be justified in interfering?

His Worship,—I cannot answer that. The party that breaks open the doors will be the aggressors. I refuse to give you any explicit opinion.

Mr. Macfarlane,—We ask you to put the Jamatkhana in the charge of the Police, as every Khoja has a right to go into the Jamatkhana. No action can lie against the Police.

His Worship,—I see no legal grounds for placing the Jamatkhana in the occupation of the Police, you can seek advise from your counsel and act upon it.

The parties then left the Court.

## LAW.

### COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

*Thursday, 9th Oct.*

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

***The Rev. Gabriel Francisco de Silva vs. Pandoo Wittoo Balbher.***

Dr. Reid appeared for the plaintiff.

This was an action for the recovery of Rs. 250, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff, who is Vicar of the Church of St. Michael at Mahim, by the defendant who farmed a number of fruit trees on certain paddy (or rice) fields belonging to the above church, by wrongfully cutting down, or allowing others to cut down, certain fruit trees, by which the said church was greatly injured in its reversionary estate and interest to the extent above specified.

Dr. Reid stated the case, the facts of which will appear in evidence.

The defendant denied having cut down the trees, and said that they had been planted by his ancestors for several generations.

Rev. Gabriel Francisco de Silva stated, that he was Vicar of the Church of St. Michael at Upper Mahim, and had been officiating in that church from the year 1855, became Vicar in 1857. At that time the defendant was farming the fruit trees at Mahim in the field in question. He was to pay so much paddy (rice), and Rs. 15 a-year as rent for the same. The defendant had always paid that rental up to the last year. When he paid the rent he was told that he would have the lease renewed for a year provided good care had been taken. The waste complained of, was in cutting down trees in January or February last. Witness was informed of that and sent for the defendant. He only cut some of the branches which prevented them from bearing fruit. There were about thirteen altogether, they consisted of tamarind, bhanana, and mango trees. The damaged reckoned at five per cent. amounted to Rs. 250. There had been that loss in consequence. The trees have no fruit at the present time. The defendant admitted that he had cut some of the trees and that some had been cut by other persons. He was then asked to pay the damage, but as he did not do so an Attorney's letter was sent to him, demanding the amount of damage done to the trees. Defendant then came to witness but would not come to any terms. It was generally understood that the defendant was responsible for any damage that was done to the trees, and he agreed to those conditions. The trees were not improved by cutting them, they would not yield fruit for twelve years. Witness saw the trees himself and observed the damage done to them. It was conjectured that the defendent cut the trees out of spite, because he had notice to quit the farm in consequence of not having paid the last years' rent.

Joseph de Ramos stated, that he knew the field in question, and that the defendent farmed the prodtce of the trees thereon, for which he paid a certain rental. Witness then corroborated the testimony of the plaintiff as to the conversation that took place between him and the defendant about cutting the trees. Witness was not present when the agreement was entered into.

Pascoal Antone de Ferra stated, that he had taken the contract to farm the trees from the defendant. Saw the damage that was done to the trees, which he described. The number of trees damaged were between thirty and forty. The defendant told witness that he had cut the trees, and that they belonged to him. Witness paid Rs. 30 a-year for the produce of the trees. The trees that were cut could not bear so much fruit. He would have given Rs. 30 a-year if the trees had not been cut, but as they were cut he could only pay Rs. 15. He had agreed to pay Rs. 30 a-year, but that was before he had examined the trees, they were cut after that agreement was entered into.

Defendant said, that he had not cut any of the trees. The cultivators of the land had cut the trees here and there, and the plaintiff had brought an action against him, defendant, alone. The plaintiff had taken the contract from him and given it to another person, and some person out of spite had cut the trees. The plaintiff sent for him but he did not admit that he had cut the trees. Did not see the witness de Ramos there. The trees had been cut but he did not know who had cut them, they will bear more fruit because they will grow with more force than before. The parties cut them, because they shaded the light from the soil. Did not get the fruit from all the trees. He paid fifteen Rs. for the palm trees, and had planted about twenty-five small palm trees himself. He had not the use of all the trees as some of the cultivators got the fruit from a portion of them. Defendant took the produce from about twenty-five trees not more, the number that were cut was not above two or three.

Cross-examined.—Had rented the trees for about ten or fifteen years. Could not say how many trees there were then.

Gaspar de Silva, called by the defendant stated, that he was a cultivator of land in the same field as the defendant, there were some trees there, and the cultivators enjoyed the produce of the trees on their land. The defendant did not take the produce of the trees which stood on witness's ground. Each cultivator cut the trees because they overshadowed the soil. When any trees are required to be lopped the permission of the plaintiff as to be obtained. Had not lopped his trees lately only those of the defendant had been lopped. There is a dispute between them and the plaintiff, who claims the right of letting the trees, which he had no right to do. The defendant had paid Rs. fifteen a-year for the use of the toddy trees. The cultivators let the toddy trees that were on their plots to other parties. Pascoal de Ferra had gathered the fruit from the trees this year, it was never done before the plaintiff came into possession of the field. The defendant did not take the produce of the trees.

His Honor said, that the evidence produced by the defendant had, so far as it had gone, put an entirely different complexion on the case, therefore he put it to the counsel for the plaintiff whether he would go on with the case, though if it went on there could be no doubt what the result would be as to damages.

Dr. Reid said that he elected a nonsuit.

## INDIAN.

### BENGAL.

WE understand that our fellow-townsman, Mr. McLardy, has made a most important discovery in the disposal of waste steam, which is calculated to reduce the expenditure of coal to a minimum. A steamer, that now consumes 60 tons of coal per diem, will, by the new arrangement, not require more than one-sixth that quantity. We learn that his calculations have been submitted to the most careful analysis, and that the highest expectations of its success are entertained by those who are capable of delivering an opinion on the subject. We congratulate ourselves in having Mr. McLardy among us, and we trust he will be able to prosecute his enquiries to successful issue. They are of the greatest importance, not only to India, but to the interests of the world at large.—*Hurkaru, Sept. 29.*

IF valuable ships and lives are to continue to be lost by wrecks on the Hooghly at the present rate, it would be well for the government, in an economical point of view, to consider whether it might not be advisable to do away with the costly and troublesome Bengal pilot service, and employ the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of H.M.'s 92nd Gorpon Highlanders to go down to the Sandheads and take charge of the shipping bound for Calcutta, performing the same duty for those outward bound from this port. These gallant fellows would, we should think, gladly undertake the work; and whilst certainly doing it more cheaply, they would probably perform it as safely as the pilots. The marine authorities here have their hands incessantly full of cases anent lost ships and lives, and pilots upon their trial for negligence, or ignorance, or some other capacity for losing ships committed to their charge. These authorities have just finished their investigation into the total loss of the ships *Ville de Dieppe* and *Lalla Rookh*, and now they have got to commence with the *Elizabeth*, alias *Sultana*, lost in Gasper Channel a few days ago. This matter of successive shipwrecks and drownings in the Hooghly, after vessels have safely weathered all the perils of long sea-voyages, is really becoming most serious, and reflects deep disgrace upon the Pilot Service; which, as a working body of men, requires, a thorough looking up by the government authorities, and a much stringent and penal code of rules than that which now deals with it defects and shortcomings. The pilot service is very liberally paid and remunerated; and this being the case, it is the bounden duty of the government to protect the vast interests and valuable property committed to the care of the members of that service, in so many cases lately with the most fatal and calamitous results.—*Englishman, Sept. 29.*

### PUNJAUB.

WE have received a letter from Dehra Ishmail Khan, by which we learn that Lieutenant Jackson is still under a European guard, and with a sentry always by his side. Nothing has been settled as to where he is to be tried, but it is expected, that, after all, he will have to go down to Calcutta to be tried by the High Court. It is said that he was very much disliked in the station previous to the commission of the act for which he will be tried. The relief is not to be out for the Punjaub troops, till November, by which time it will be settled if the Frontier force is to be placed under the Commander-in-Chief's orders, or not.—*Hurkaru, Sept. 29.*

### CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, *11th September*.—"The following news from Toorkistan was received to-day. Sirdar Mohamed Zaman Khan, the Hakim of Surbool, having been informed that the Hakim of Surkha Jukkee in the Surbool district had rebelled and had turned out his (the Sirdars) men from that place, reported the facts to Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, and begged him to send some troops to punish the rebels.

Mohamed Ufzul Khan, who was at Tushkurghan at that time ordered one battalion, five hundred sowars, and two guns, to march to Surbool to punish the Surkha Jukkee people, and directed Mohamed Zaman Khan to appoint Ghoolam Mohamed Khan Barukzaie as Hakim of that place. On the arrival of the above troops Mohamed Zaman Khan marched from Surbool, and punished the rebels so severely that they were obliged to quit their native place and to take refuge in Mamana.

*12th September*.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was in the durbar when a letter from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan from Heerat was received.

It is ascertained from the contents of the letter that the Ameer has desired Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan to employ two thousand Kazulbaush sowars from Ufshar, Jaman Shere, Koort Shahsamand and Moorad Khanee tribes, and to send them to Heerat as soon as possible. The Governor, accompanied by Meer Ukhore Ahmed Khan, and Mohamed Oomar Khan, went to Allee Abad, and having sent for Mirza Ameer Khan, the brother of Ghoolam Hussan Khan Ufshar, made known to him the Ameer's order. 'Almost all the Ufsharees are gone with the Ameer,' replied the Mirza, 'and the few now in Cabool are not professional sepoys, and so I cannot force any of them to go to Heerat.' Some two or three Jaman Shere chiefs being present on the spot, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan and Oomer Khan Rukka asked them if they could supply some men of their tribe. 'We have no objection to comply with the Ameer's request,' said the chiefs in answer, 'provided we are favoured with a sealed letter either direct from the Ameer or from Ghoolam Hussun Khan Ufshar or Habeeb-ool-lah Khan, the son of Khan, Sheereen Khan.' They further assured the Governor that they could collect five thousand men of their tribe in five days but not without the directions of their abovenamed Sirdars.

Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan ordered a letter to be written to his father, Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, informing him of all that the Ufshar and the Jaman Shere chiefs had told him in reply.

*13th September*.—The Governor having received a letter from Nawab Khan, from Kohistan, to the effect that the Kohistanees having joined with the nephew of Soofee Khan Purwanee, had risen against him, sent for Soofee Khan and told him, how his nephew had behaved towards Nawab Khan. Soofee Khan ordered his youngest son to start immediately with four sowars for Kohistan, and see matters settled to the satisfaction of Nawab Khan.

A letter was ordered, by the Governor, to be written and sent to Nawab Khan, directing him not to make the matter worse; if the Kohistanees had risen well and good, if not to leave the fort quietly and come to Cabool, as other measures would be taken to punish the Kohistanees. It is said that the reason why the Kohistanees have risen is this, that since Nawab Khan is come from Heerat they have given it out that Nawab Khan had been dismissed by the Ameer, and all the tribe has combined against him.

*14th September*.—Some Loohanee merchants waited on the Governor, and complained, that about seven hundred of their camels had been seized by Mullick Mohamed Khan of Ghizneen, on the [illegible] that he was going to dispatch supplies to the Ameer's camp, and begged the Governor to have them released, as all their goods were lying in Shaikur and Kutta Awaz. On this Mirza Ubdool Hoosain Khan said to Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, that he had just received a letter from Mullick Mohamed Khan on the subject, and that he had really kept five hundred camels for the public use. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan turned towards the merchant and said, 'Have patience, you will have your due hire and the camels on their return from Candahar.'

*15th September*.—The following are the contents of the Heerat news letter, received to-day by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan.

'The time Sirdar Jellal-ood-deen Khan had arrived from Persia, a Persian Shahzada with two thousand sowars, one battalion of infantry, and two guns marched into Heerat. The Persian Shahzada with the troops was encamped at about seven koss from Heerat, when Sirdar Jellal-ood-deen had left for the Ameer's camp as stated below. I was at Mushhed,' said Sirdar Jellal-ood-deen Khan to the Ameer, 'when this very Shahzada with the Persian force had arrived from Teheran on his way to Heerat, and on the road the Shahzada had told me that he had some letters and presents for the Chiefs of the different places near Heerat, with him.'

'The Shahzada was also saying,' continued Jellal-ood-deen Khan, 'that he was ordered by the Shah of Persia to remain as a Vakeel in Sooltan Ahmed Jan's Court, like the English Vakeel remained with the Ameer.' The Shah of Persia has written to the [illegible] Char Eeemagh and other Chiefs to keep alliance with Sooltan Ahmed Jan, threatening them with the following words:—

'Those who are friends with Sooltan Ahmed Jan are my friends, and those who are Sooltan Ahmed Jan's enemies, are my enemies.'

On this the Ameer looked at Jellal-ood-deen and said, 'why did you not then come with the Shahzada to my camp.' 'I had spoken to him on the subject,' replied Jellal-ood-deen Khan, 'but the Shahzadah did not comply with my request, [illegible] that he was not allowed by the Shah to [illegible] court.'

It was also stated in the Heerat news letter that in a Khilwut (private council.) when the [illegible] Ameer, Sirdars Shere Allee Khan, [illegible] Khan, and Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, [illegible]-ood-deen Khan, had very boldly made the undermentioned address to the Ameer.

'By what learned sons advise have you brought the army from Cabool to Heerat? Do [illegible] few troops, some of whom are dying [illegible] the others have scarcely good arms, [illegible] those of the Shah of Persia or Sooltan [illegible]

'As you always talk of the British Government, that there was no one equal to them, and that you had seen enough of them, so I tell you that I have seen the Persians and *Romanees* with my own eyes; I cannot technically explain their Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, but I don't think there is any power which is equal to them. You would have done better to have marched back to Cabool after you had taken Furrah.' After Sirdar Jellal-ood-deen Khan had spoken the above, Ghoolam Mohamed Khan quietly supported the Sirdar's reasonings and advised the Ameer to do as Jellal-ood-deen Khan advised. Jellal-ood-deen Khan then proposed a treaty to be made between the Ameer and Sooltan Ahmed Jan, and took the responsibility upon himself. 'Do as you like,' replied the Ameer, 'but let things be settled as quietly as possible.' Sirdar Shere Allee Khan has also written to his son Mohamed Allee Khan, that since Sirdar Jellal-ood-deen Khan has arrived from Persia, he is almost every day with Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan.

*16th September*.—Two letters, one from the Ameer and the other from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan were received to-day from Heerat, [illegible] Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan to send [illegible] to purchase three elephants. [illegible] desired by the Governor to go [illegible] the purchase. A thief was [illegible] executed. A woman who had [illegible] merchant was also punished [illegible] shaved and her having been [illegible] city on an ass. The cloth [illegible] rupees and released.

*17th September*.—It is ascertained [illegible] ceived from Meer Mohib Allee [illegible] Oolung, that every one in the [illegible] the revenue, but the people [illegible] openly refused to pay any [illegible] Mohamed Allee Khan is [illegible] troops to punish the Dahaungees [illegible] complaints from the Ghoorbund people that the present Hakim of that place. was ill-treating the inhabitants, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan ordered the son of Ghoolam Allee Khan to be appointed as Hakim of Ghoorbund in his room.

*18th September*.—It is ascertained by Sirdar Shere Allee Khan's letter received to-day from Heerat, that the Ameer had written two or three private letters to Sooltan Ahmed Jan, telling him to come to his, the Ameer's camp only to pay his respects, and then he, the Ameer, would march back to Candahar.

The reply from Sooltan Ahmed Jan was quite unsatisfactory, as he said he would trust nobody but Sirdar Jellal-ood-deen, who, if sent by the Ameer to Heerat, would put everything to right. At first the Ameer did not agree to Sooltan Ahmed Jan's proposal, fearing he would be losing Jellal-ood-deen, but having been advised by Mohamed Azim Khan, Ghoolam Mohamed Khan and Hafizjee, a letter was on a certain night written and sent to Sooltan Ahmed Jan to the following effect,—'You know very well that all my sons are against Jellal-ood-deen, who after a long time is come back from Persia, if you wish to have Jellal-ood-deen with you, come over to my camp and take him with you to Heerat.'

Next morning the undermentioned reply was received from Sooltan Ahmed Jan:—

'If your sons are not friends with Jellal-ood-deen Khan and Futteh Mohamed Khan, send both of them to Heerat. I will make over to them the hakoomut of Heerat, and go to Teheran. As for my coming to your camp that can never be the case, as I cannot trust your word.' Since the receipt of the above letter the Ameer has been very angry with Sooltan Ahmed Jan, and says he will have no more correspondence with him on the subject.

The Ameer says, he is before Heerat, and could take it, but for the want of supplies, which have commenced to arrive."—*Delhi Gazette, Oct. 4.*

## BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

WE have Straits papers before us, but there is scarcely anything to extract, except a remark that Mr. Money's well known book, "Java, or how to manage a Colony" has been discovered to be nothing better than a pretensions wind-bag. A report from the Government of the Netherlands India, in reply to a reference from Holland, impeaches from first to last the correctness of Mr. Money's figures, and candidly confesses to deficits where he represents large surpluses. Mr. Money is reported to have "either garbled the figures unintentionally, or been deceived by the person from whom he obtained them." Rajah Brooke, of Sarawak, has been guilty of the heinous offence of "annexation," but unlike the results usually supposed to flow from such offences, Bintulu, as the new "acquisition" is called, promises to prove a source of wealth to its present owner, whose administration augurs favorably for the happiness of the people. The *Javasche Courant*, quoted by the *Straits Times*, says that small-pox is raging in Bencoolen; that Batavia was to be lighted with gas from the 4th current; and that piracy is still so common, that the inhabitants of the Southern districts are afraid to come down to the sea shore.—*Hurkaru, Sept. 29.*

## INDIAN PRESS.

### CIVILIANS *versus* BARRISTERS.

*(From the Athenæum and Statesman, Oct. 4.)*

THE Act for the amendment and extension of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, has not passed without considerable discussion having taken place on two or three of its clauses. The question that principally agitated, the Council was the old one of the rights and privileges of Civilians and Barristers. This topic came under discussion on the question of whom, and of what class, the Judges of the Court were to be composed. The Commander-in-Chief of Bombay came forward as the champion of the members of the Civil Service. Mr. Tristram, a young merchant, stood forth as the advocate of the lawyers. Both made set speeches on the sides that each had respectively avowed. There was however a great difference in their line of advocacy. The champion of the Civil Service urged the propriety of appointing members of the Civil Service to the Bench of the Court on the personal ground of their fitness for the position and their right thereto, while Mr. Tristram advocated their exclusion on public grounds, and based his argument for the appointment of members of the legal profession in regard for the public good. He considered that professional Lawyers and they only were qualified for the chief seats on the Bench of the Court, and therefore urged the necessity as well as propriety of appointing them, and not from any personal regard as was the case with Sir William Mansfield. It was argued by the Commander-in-Chief that whereas members of the Covenanted Civil Service are fitted for Mofussil Judgeships they are qualified for the Small Cause Court. Mr. Tristram met this argument, strange to say, by admitting the premises, but denying the conclusion, that is, that they are fit for the Mofussil Bench but not for that of the presidency town. That the circumstances of a great commercial city were different from those of a Mofussil town, and the qualifications required to be possessed by the dispenser of justice in each place were different and distinct. There are very few, we think, would deny the force of this reasoning. The Bombay Council adopted it. But what is remarkable is that no one denied the untruthfulness of the cool position of the Commander-in-Chief as to the fitness of members of the Civil Service to seven Judgeships in the Mofussil. [illegible]

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those necessary to administer efficiently the general law of a commercial trading and mixed community. So that Civilian Judges on the Bench of the High Court are not as likely to become failures as they would be if they had to administer the law in a court of exclusively original though inferior jurisdiction. Besides service Judges in the High Court will have an opportunity of learning general law in the course of time by associating with their professional brethren. But till they obtain such a knowledge of law, if they should ever do so they can do but little mischief in the High Court, because it is not their province to transact the general business of the Court. If they were appointed to the Court of Small Causes, they would have at once as truly remarked by Mr. Tristram to decide questions on charter parties, on bills of lading, suits between merchants, suits against under-writers on marine policies, foreign bills of exchange, cases, of bottomry, jettison, barratry, and so forth; and at the same time not possessing a knowledge of the law of evidence, which knowledge is of all acquirements the most important to be possessed by a person entrusted with the discharge of judicial functions. The part of the Bombay bill to which we have alluded is a wise provision on the whole, and one that in case of the alteration of our Small Cause Court ought to be pretty nearly followed.

## MR. HOWARD ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

*(From the Deccan Herald, Oct. 8.)*

We again revert to Mr. Howard's lecture on the Sue Canal, taking it up at the point where we left off on Friday last. Before returning to the objections which have hitherto deterred Englishmen from putting their money in the undertaking. Mr. Howard first alluded to the information which he was able to gather whilst passing through Egypt as to the present state of the Canal. A gentleman of Alexandria, who had recently returned from a tour of curiosity, during which he found it advisable to conceal the fact of his understanding the English language, informed him that the Mediterranean embouchure, which is called Port Said, presented a scene of great activity, and he showed Mr. Howard a sketch of the new town which has sprung up there. It consists of a long street facing the sea, with shorter streets running from it at right angles. The building seemed all low and rude, something like the English huts at Balaclava. He pointed out the residences of the engineers and other European officials, the sites of the store-houses, work-shops, bureaux, and other administrative agencies which spring up with such an imposing air of system and comprehensiveness wherever French organisation is allowed to work. The town was commenced three years ago by the pitching of a single hut on the narrow strip of sand which separates the Mediterranean from Lake Menzaleh. It now occupies a considerable breadth of land created by the harbour works. The materials excavated for the entrance of the Canal, the contour of the great harbour, and the port of the arsenal, have been deposited on the shore and increased by sand-drifts to banks of great magnitude, which furnish a foundation about six feet above the level of the sea for the work-shops, store-houses, and dwellings of the new city. An Arab village has grown up to the east of the European buildings. The population of Port Said is said to be 4,000, of which 1,100 are Europeans. Situated as it is between the lagunes and the sea it depends for fresh water and all necessaries on Egypt.

The operations at Port Said consist of dredging the canal and ports to the required depth, and building the jetties, which are to stretch over the shelving shore for 3,000 yards into the sea. The blocks of stone required for this purpose are brought at a vast expense from a quarry near Alexandria. The ships could not anchor nearer than 1,500 yards from the shore, and how were they to discharge their heavy cargoes? The French engineers formed the bold plan of building in deep water on the line of the jetty a sort of island on iron piles, alongside which the ships could be moored. This work has been successfully completed and furnished with a powerful crane by which the stones are landed. They are then shot out into the line of the jetties between rows of piles. Mr. Howard's informant thought that there was a great waste of this costly material constantly going on, but he was not a professional engineer, and the learned lecturer therefore did not set much store by his opinion.

It has been suggested that the embouchure at Port Said will be constantly in danger of filling up with sand. The Rev. Mr. Badger presses this objection very warmly. The French engineers reply, 1st, that the end of the jetties will be carried beyond the influence of the drifting sands to where there is a firm bottom of mud; and 2nd, that if any sand does wash into the mouth of the canal, it can be cleared away by dredging. Mr. Howard said he would not presume to offer an opinion on this subject: he much preferred to believe the positive statements of known professional engineers in matters which it is their business to understand, rather than anonymous or amateur criticisms, which, for the most part, seem inspired by party feeling rather than knowledge. The learned lecturer considered that the Canal Company have reason to complain of the uniformly hostile tone which all English critics, informed or uninformed, think themselves at liberty to assume when they discuss its operations.

Large dredging machines are at work in the Lake Menzaleh enlarging the line of the canal. There is a singular population settled on the shore of these lagunes. The French, whose archæology Mr. Howard described as quite unscrupulous, do not hesitate to declare them the descendants of those mythical shepherds who at some remote date are supposed to have invaded and conquered the land of Egypt. Their features are said to be markedly distinct from the Coptic, and to resemble the Assyrian type. These people live by fishing the lakes which are immensely rich in fish. Before the canal works commenced, they were in fact serfs compelled to labour for the Pacha, [illegible] the fisheries. The French interfered on [illegible] with the Viceroy, and the fishery has been [illegible] regular duties on boats have been sub[illegible] the feudal vassalage under which they [illegible] thus enfranchised has supplied a [illegible] labourers to the canal works. This [illegible] Lesseps with an opportunity for [illegible] against the English libels [illegible] employing forced labour. Mr. [illegible] to give in his own words, [illegible] system by which the Egyp[illegible] hoods for the works at [illegible] whole line of our works [illegible] that disease and death [illegible] on the most healthy re[illegible] Viceroy knows well [illegible] of recruiting here [illegible] the risk of striking [illegible] at this moment [illegible]. These men [illegible] Viceroy of [illegible] foundations [illegible] of labour in [illegible] much [illegible] nothing [illegible] never [illegible] works [illegible] needs [illegible] appear [illegible] visited the [illegible] their way to [illegible] story of [illegible] asked several [illegible] The [illegible] that is [illegible] We [illegible] have learnt [illegible] accept [illegible] that this [illegible] suppose. Any one [illegible] in India [illegible] the words [illegible] has been re[illegible]. In April [illegible] by the order [illegible] to Galignani's [illegible] exception, that [illegible] the works of the [illegible] is credited in them [illegible] are engaged, and [illegible] under the two-fold [illegible] the Egyptian [illegible] Company. [illegible] and your correspondent would [illegible] visited the works [illegible] the Viceroy receives [illegible] of the amount [illegible] the learned [illegible] the strength [illegible] statements [illegible] is not given [illegible] from the *Friend of India's* remarks on a recent incident connected with his subject.—"To rebut this calumny, *i. e.*, that the Canal is made by forced and unpaid labour, M. de Lesseps produces an Arabic document signed not by the labourers, but by their Sheikhs, to the effect that their wages, food, and fresh water are abundant, and that the work is voluntary. Consult the fellahs to whom Mr. Badger spoke, and a different tale will be told. As well ask the Amlah of our Indian Courts if there is any corruption in the administration of justice as these Sheikhs who are the real oppressors. We do not suspect the French of defrauding the poor any more than the English in India. It is the system of middlemen that is everywhere the curse in the East, and will be till that religion prevails which alone can boast that the poor are its chief objects." There is much, the learned lecturer observed, that is extremely objectionable in this passage from the *Friend of India*, but he agreed that the certificate of the Sheikhs affords no solid evidence whatever that the labourers receive money wages in their own hands. If however the fellahs are compelled to work, Mr. Howard confessed he thought we have no great reason to pity them. The medical reports show that the health of the labourers is remarkably good, and if an indolent and degraded race can be compelled every now and then to labour on useful works without any sacrifice of health and strength, he thought the opportunity might fairly be taken advantage of.

It is at the Senil of El Gisr that the chief works are carrying on. A European town has been built in the midst of the desert, and in a single year, the sight of which struck Mr. Badger with astonishment. It contains broad streets of airy houses surrounded with verandas. To the west is the hospital, and a church in which the Chaplain's professional eye discovered an architectural decoration more like a crescent than a cross—perhaps, as he suggests, a concession to Islamism. To the south lies the Arab village, with its mosque and a bazar. Two hundred and ten Europeans are settled at El Gisr, and about 20,000 native workmen are employed at the cutting.

On the plateau on which overlooks the lake of Timsah will be built the central station, of which the lake itself will be the port. The site is at present occupied by an encampment of workmen who are engaged in various labours and in laying the foundations of the future town. Nothing at all has been done between Timsah and Suez. Even to the north of Timsah no portion of the canal has yet been completely excavated. The system of the French engineers has been to commence by digging a small canal or ditch in the line of the projected grand work. This ditch, which is termed a *rigole*, is finished from Port Said to the Senil, and has been filled with sea water. It is 22 feet wide and 4 feet deep—dimensions sufficient for a certain kind of navigation. M. de Lesseps, the lecturer stated, has promised that in one years' time small boats will be thus enabled to sail from sea to sea. This implies the achievement of the cutting at El Gisr, a formidable work, of which a beginning had hardly been made in December last. Since then, according to the official reports, an enormous mass of earth has been excavated, but as usual no precise figures are given. Here end for the present the operations strictly connected with the Maritime Canal.

In our next we shall if possible give the concluding portion of this interesting and highly instructive lecture.

## ENGLISH PRESS.

### ELOPEMENT OF THE CONSUL AT THE DARDANELLES.

*(From the London Review.)*

The Roupell disclosures are hardly over, before Mr. Calvert, her Majesty's Consul at the Dardanelles, and sub-agent of Lloyd's, appears upon the scene in the character of an accomplished and interesting rascal. The comparison between these two great geniuses, whose fraudulent exploits have been so recently detailed, is not uninstructive. Mr. Roupell was a well-known Member of Parliament; Mr. Calvert was a gentleman whose name has long been familiar in the East for his antiquarian researches and his hospitality. Lord Carlisle gave him a little niche in his "Diary" in Turkish waters. Mr. Nassau Senior, if we are not mistaken, had talked with him, and even done him the honour perhaps of taking notes of his conversation. The author of "Eothen" had looked upon him with languid admiration. All enterprising Oriental travellers were acquainted with an amateur who had explored so thoroughly the rich archæological treasures of the Troad. The heaven from which Mr. Roupell fell was an inferior one as compared with heaven in which Mr. Calvert moved. The moral to be drawn from Mr. Calvert's delinquencies is accordingly a more stirring one. It will perhaps come home with peculiar force to the adroit moralists who have accounted to themselves for Mr. Roupell's wickedness by the recollection that his father was a pawnbroker, and that he himself had sat for a monster borough. It appears, after all, that education is not an infallible receipt for honesty. A man is not preserved from a peculating turn of mind by the friendship of scholars, by an intimate acquaintance with ancient coins, no— nor by archæology itself.

Mr. Calvert seems to have distanced Mr. Roupell in the one point in which Mr. Roupell has been supposed to have outshone the rest of mankind. Mr. Roupell invented and forged a will and several collateral documents. Mr. Calvert, with Oriental ingenuity, has invented the history of a ship which never existed, received fictitious communications from a mere imaginary owner, laded the unreal bark with a cargo of unsubstantial oil, and actually insured it at Lloyd's for £12,000, the airy creations of his imagination. Having called the *Possidhon* into existence, the next thing was to get rid of her. Mr. Calvert decided upon the romantic expedient of burning her at sea. He telegraphed to Lloyd's the fictitious report of a fictitious agent, to the effect that the ship had been seen furiously burning forty miles off Lemnos in a gale of wind. The ship in question and the *Possidhon* were one and the same vessel, and neither had any foundation except on paper. The tale was worked out in all its details with the fertility of an accomplished novel writer. Imaginary captains were from time to time supposed to have turned up, and whatever Mr. Calvert gathered from his ghost like conversations with the nautical productions of his brain, he communicated in his capacity of agent to Lloyd's. Ultimately he demanded the insurance from the underwriters in the name of his apocryphal friend the owner of the apocryphal oil, to whom he was pleased to attribute the name and title of Hussein Aga. Something, however, had happened to excite the suspicions of the underwriters. An agent was despatched to Constantinople to sift the matter. Mr. Calvert took alarm. With artistic cunning he decided on being the first to discover the fraud, and telegraphed to Lloyd's to say that he had been deceived. As the inquiry proceeded his position became untenable. He absconded just in time to escape arrest by the officers of justice, and is at present a fugitive in Asia Minor.

Mr. Calvert's letters to his English correspondent are certainly extremely comical. His language in reference to Hussein Aga is rather hard upon that imaginary personage. It is Hussein Aga who has ultimately to bear the blame; and Mr. Calvert all through skilfully depicts him as an individual about whose movements hung a certain air of mystery. "Strange to say, I hear nothing of Hussein Aga," he writes on August 8th. The remarkable nature of this piece of news diminishes when we consider that nobody else had ever heard of him at all; and that if Mr. Calvert did not choose to hear of him, no one else was ever likely to do so. On the 5th of February next Mr. Calvert felt it his duty to communicate to Lloyd's his suspicions as to Hussein Aga's character. "Some time ago," he says, "some circumstances came to my knowledge in connection with Hussein Aga, the shipper of the oil per *Possidhon*, which, though they did not bear directly on the transaction in question, led me to entertain doubts as to whether he was really worthy of the confidence which I placed in him. I have consequently been endeavouring, in a quiet way [sic], to learn something more about him and his proceedings at Aivajik. Nothing, however, that I had heard led me to doubt the *bonâ fide* nature of the transaction in question till yesterday, when farther information casually came to my knowledge, which has given me strong grounds to apprehend that all is not right with respect to the alleged shipment of oil." This is extremely humorous. Robinson Crusoe himself could not have painted with minuter fidelity the details of an entirely fictitious circumstance. Mr. Calvert's confidences—his incipient suspicions—and his condensed fears of the immorality of Hussein Aga, are wonderfully done, and must rank as a masterpiece of romance. Hussein Aga's duplicity was not ultimately discovered till Lloyd's became impatient and inquisitive. Had Lloyd's continued to trust Mr. Calvert, Hussein Aga, by a pleasing fiction, would to this day have been supposed to have taken refuge in the fastnesses of Syria. While Mr. Calvert thus proved himself superior to Mr. Roupell in his powers of literary invention, he did not fall short in the other essential qualifications of a successful forger. Certificates in plenty were forthcoming to testify to the clearance, the fate, and the cargo of the *Possidhon*. They remain as records of Mr. Calvert's genius—a pleasing and ingenious pile. All that is wanting to place her Majesty's ex-consul on a level with the ex-member for Lambeth is, that he should *return in a few months hence to give evidence of his own frauds, under a powerful* sense of sin and a decent regard for the prospects of his family.

Taken in conjunction with recent Liverpool frauds, which have lately attracted the attention of our leading insurance companies, Mr. Calvert's forgery will excite much interest and attention, even in a commercial point of view. The moral reflections that will occur to the mind of every one who reads the story in detail, require no discussion. In this age of enterprise and commerce it seems as if no security could be obtained against dishonesty. Position and wealth are no guarantee of respectability. Taste, refinement, and education, all appear powerless against selfishness and cupidity. Religion itself seems to relax its hold upon the character, when pecuniary temptation assails it. This safeguard only, and that a poor one, is left. Let society punish with terrible severity these frauds, which carry ruin and desolation into the heart of so many innocent families. If nothing else will deter men from forging and from swindling, the law must increase its terrors for the sake of the public security. When all considerations of honour, reputation, and conscience fail, it is time to insist upon the necessity of an example. It is possible that Mr. Calvert may elude pursuit and apprehension. Let us hope that no step will be left untaken that may lead to his capture. The higher his previous character, the more deliberate has been his crime, and the more impressive should be, and must be, his punishment.

### COUSINS.

*(From the Saturday Review.)*

There is a school of domestic fanatic resembling that school of theologians which exacts from its professors a blind unreasoning assent to the dogmas of religion. Like the Papist who considers the exercise of private judgment on a doctrinal point an impiety, there are household bigots who seek to withdraw the relations of consanguinity from the domain of scrutiny, and claim a passive obedience to the divine right of kin. Certain young ladies and gentlemen, they say, are your cousins by divine appointment. It is your duty, therefore, to think them charming, and to enjoy their company more than that of any other young man or woman with whom you may be thrown. You must not allow yourself to ask whether their tastes accord with yours. The eldest may be a perfect Nimrod, while the bent of your own genius leads you to pore over manuscripts in the British Museum. Another is the best waltzer of his day, while a ball is, in your eyes, the greatest of social evils. A third is a fast youne lady, full of chaff, while you are decidedly sentimental. All this matters nothing. You are privileged to have access to those three young persons. You should be duly sensible of these among your other blessings. Blood overrides all incompatibilities of taste or disposition. Reflect that in those two fine young men you see your father's sister's sons.

Half England, and all Scotland, groans under bondage to these ideas. Not to love your cousins is to be devoid of natural affection—to show a cold, callous, and bad heart. This is really a piece of cant against which we protest. Upon what is the supposed duty founded? There is nothing about it in the Bible, or the Ten Commandments. It would be very difficult to prove from either of these sources any special obligation to love your brother by blood, much more your cousin. Of course, under the comprehensive head of your duty to your neighbour, both have claims on your regard. You are bound to do to your cousin as you would he should do to you; and if, therefore, as is possible, you feel bored by his company, you are bound, by the Catechism, to rid him of yours. Practically, we display in this, as in other social questions, the curious inconsistency of the Anglo-Saxon race. Our practice does not accord with our theory, We put a song in praise of the family tree in the mouth of our maiden aunts. We retain the decorous fiction of the claims of blood, but we act as emancipated men. It is one of those fictions which we live down, as we do the bugbears of childhood. There are few, probably, who cannot recall a time when they firmly believed the descriptions given by their nurse of inanimate nature, as one universal "lay-hold to catch meddlers." The march of mind dissipated the childish superstition. It gradually dawned upon the infant intelligence that no table or chair could inflict a slap on the face, or a pinch in some tender part of the body. By degrees one lost all fear of those instruments of torture which were supposed to lurk in nurse's work-basket; and the first use one made of this discovery was to blunt her scissors on the neck of Shem, or some other equally unoffending occupant of Noah's Ark. So is it with illusions of another kind, and with that respectable one, in particular, which invests a cousin with an almost sacrosanct character. It collapses at a comparatively early period of life. It rarely survives the crucial experience of a contemporaneous career at a public school. At Eton you sit side by side in the Upper Remove with the aforesaid cousin. Supposing your tastes to suit, you become fast friends. But if not, what a thorn in the flesh does your relative prove, by reason of his dominating the whole of your private and præ-scholastic existence! If he means mischief, he can raise the curtain which shrouds your home from vulgar gaze. He can enlighten your common associates on the names of your sisters, and the terms of endearment by which you are yourself known in the bosom of your family. He is aware that at the early age of seven you made an animated appeal on behalf of the Missions to the Fiji Islands from the table of the Evangelical Lyceum, and that a little later you apostrophised a defunct tom-cat in a few fugitive lines. Horrid secrets, that you had fondly imagined buried for ever in oblivion, turn up to poison your happiness. A rumour spreads that you have but lately escaped from the thraldom of a maid who enjoyed the prescriptive right of scrubbing your person with soap and water every alternate Saturday evening. The tears you shed on returning to school, the touching farewell it is your habit to take of the pony Grizzell and the dog Ponto, the rowing you got from "the Governor" for obtaining on something like false pretences three hats in one Half, the bilious attack you brought on by eating fifty walnuts in one afternoon, your discreet behaviour and exact disposition of the bed-clothes on the memorable night when the Manor House was supposed to be attacked by burglars—all these and a thousand other racy items of "domestic intelligence" you have to thank your cousin for remorselessly parading before your jeering school-mates. The result is, that you learn early in life to associate the name of cousin with a power to wound you in your tenderest part, and to hold up to ridicule all that is in your boyish eyes most sacred.

Cousins, however, are far from being, as a general rule, natural enemies. We are only pointing out that this relationship is compatible with a thoroughly genuine mutual dislike, springing either from acts of unkindness or oppression, or, in default of these, a total lack of sympathy. But though the consciousness of a common stock cannot of itself generate affection, as some fondly assert that it necessarily must, cousins are a useful and beneficial institution which it would be absurd to disparage. The Briton, least of all mankind, could afford to dispense with cousins. He rarely suffers from that affection known on the other side of the Channel as *épanchement de cœur*. His instinct is to be isolated, morose, exclusive—to adopt an attitude of armed neutrality to the rest of the human race—to reverse the old dictum and think everything human alien to himself—in the language of the servants' hall, "to keep himself to himself." A thing he never does is to open his heart, as our lively neighbours will, to a stranger. He cannot deliver himself of the most trifling confidences to any but a friend of seven years' standing. The monotony of this self-imposed isolation is pleasantly broken by cousins. They serve the double purpose of giving him a point of contact with the world outside his own family circle, and of gratifying the mania he has to know all about any one with whom he is intimate. He may safely unbend to his cousins, for they cannot possibly have any design upon his purse. Though their conversation is not particularly brilliant, and their company is even dull, he is at ease with them, and in a mild way likes being with them, because he knows their pedigree. Here he has, if nothing more, at all events two persons whose parentage he knows to be respectable, and whom he has no reason to suspect of a design of imposing on him or turning him into ridicule. Being satisfied on those two points, he gives himself up to a modified enjoyment of their society. There is, then, in England what we may call a national necessity for cousins. The national temperament requires a vent for its pent-up feelings, and upon cousins they naturally expend themselves. We are so much addicted to secreting the real kindliness of our nature, that consanguinity would seem to be a merciful provision to draw us out of ourselves, and prevent our wasting all our sweetness on the desert air. Many a man, who would never otherwise make a friend, makes a friend of a cousin. He is too shy or too proud or too reserved to go through the processes by which a friendship is gradually cemented with a stranger, and eagerly catches at a cousin as a make-shift for a friend, if not exactly a friend ready-made. There are other advantages in the possession of cousins which, in a worldly point of view, are not to be despised. They may have houses for you to stay at, lands for you to shoot over, wine for you to sip. You visit them in the autumn, when London is empty, your heart brimming over with the purest cousinly affection. About the 12th of August, the voice of nature reminds you of the cousin who owns a pretty moor in the Highlands. In September, the current of your being sets towards your Norfolk relatives. In November, your heart yearns towards your cousin at Melton. In May, you are inwardly drawn towards your fashionable cousin in London with a fervour which that fashionable cousin does not at all reciprocate. This is all as it should be. Give full pay to these fine and generous impulses; the more you utilise your cousins, the more you enable them to fulfil the purpose for which they are your cousins. They must not be allowed to take into their heads the mischievous notion that they have been dotted round your path to be merely so many dummies or men of straw. Upon the whole, the way in which they accept the responsibilities of collateral ties is very creditable to Englishmen. Unprompted by any mutual affection one man will solicit a favour for another simply out of regard for a common ancestor. The fact is, that it is his own interest to give a cousin a lift. Hence another cousinly function—to use influence for the advancement of the family fortunes. Your chances of promotion bear a direct ratio to the number of your cousins. Each is a possible advocate of your interests, a possible petitioner on your behalf. A cousin at the Admiralty means a ship for you in the Mediterranian; a cousin in Parliament means access for you to the Minister; a cousin in the City means a good investment for your Capital; a cousin in a Cathedral Chapter means your presentation to the next vacant stall. But to secure these, or any part of these results, you must be keenly alive to the advantage of your position—you must study the family tree in all its ramifications, and leave no runlet of collateral blood untapped.

These are some of the advantages of having had a prolific grand-mother. But there are also concomitant disadvantages. The man with many cousins, like the man with wife and children, "gives hostages to fortune:" for he may find them so many dead weights round his neck. There are few persons who have not cousins of whom they are ashamed. There is the sporting youth whom nature intended for a groom, but dubbed by a horrid after-thought, your cousin. There is the cousin who *will* patronise the village tailor, and who slaps you on the back just as you dangle your cane over the rails in Rotten Row, when the season is at its height. There is the cousin in the Queen's Bench Prison, whom you supply, much to your credit, with his Sunday dinner. There is your cousin who bides in Spain, your notorious cousin at the diggings, your cousin the governess, and your cousin the idiot. All these are, undoubtedly, social drawbacks. No one will be the more keen to marry you on account of a gibbering collateral. As the asylum of your hunted relative, *you* may look on the Peninsula with peculiar interest; but the circumstance will not predispose others to make your acquaintance. Fastidious natures will never do justice to the goodness of cousin's heart while it throbs beneath that flagrantly bucolic garb. But apart from these serious inconveniences which sometimes attend kinship, there is another, much more generally experienced—cousins are personally dull or disagreeable. The position you occupy towards such persons is essentially false. You are, as it were, pitchforked into a distasteful intimacy. You are supposed by a fiction to feel affection, when in your heart you feel ineffably bored. You call each other by your Christian names—and have nothing more to say. In vain you ransack your brains for a common topic or a common interest. None come for the plain reason that there is none to come. A *tête-à-tête* with an uncongenial companion is always an infliction; but the awkwardness of the situation is immensely increased by a dim notion that you ought all the time to be enjoying it.

This brings us back to the point at which we started—namely, the folly of parents and maiden aunts in trying to erect the love of cousins into an important article of a child's creed. It is just this pious attempt to force the inclinations which so often makes the future relations between cousins uneasy and uncomfortable. Children should be left alone to judge of the virtues or demerits of their cousins, and to bestow or withhold their affection accordingly with perfect freedom. If this wise policy of non-intervention be observed towards them, they will probably find within the pale of kin those whom they can love and esteem, and those with whom they remain on a footing of healthy indifference. Let believers in blood say what they will, this is the nearest approach to an Agapemone of which the average English family is capable. But though the duty of loving the whole collateral tribe is a mere sham, and no duty at all, there is much to urge, and not from a sordid point of view only, in favour of cousinly affection. Of all the friendships, in the common sense of the word the most enviable is the friendship of a cousin. More than any other it possesses the seeds of durability. It dates back from the days of happy childhood. It is consecrated by the memories of common raids upon the apple-trees, common peg-tops, common taws. It suffers much less from the separations which kill so many early friendships. If Pylades goes to Cambridge and Orestes to Oxford, the tie between them is, in ordinary cases, broken. But not so, if they meet in the vacation, if they spend their Christmas together—if they continue to hear about each other—in a word, if their sisters correspond. To middle age it is a support and a source of the purest rational enjoyment; while to old age, which loves to travel back into the past, and prose over the family fortunes, it is almost a necessity.

### JUDGES AND THEIR WORK.

*(From the London Review.)*

Reform of any kind is a plant of slow growth in this country, and the law and all that pertains to it is the last stronghold which keeps innovation at bay. John Doe and Richard Roe died hard, and there is much which pertains to the generation of these respected personages which still survives their mature decease. There is some merit no doubt in this obstinate adherence to that which exists, which is so characteristic of the English people and which has been, to a great extent, the safeguard of English institutions. Sir James Mackintosh compared the constitution of an old manor-house which had gradually grown to its present proportions by the addition of a wing here and a gable there, which had incorporated all that former builders had designed, which had obliterated little, while it added much, and which had piled up an incongruous but commodious dwelling which, if not symmetrical, was useful, and was all the more comfortable because it was inharmonious. We are no advocates for pulling the old edifice to pieces, and should be very sorry to see it replaced by a spick and span French *château* of the most logical design and approved construction. Nevertheless there are portions of the ancient building which do, from time to time, become so dilapidated and inconvenient that those who have to live in it must do something to adapt it to the wants of ordinary life. We cannot afford to maintain a ruin merely as an archæological curiosity for the amusement of our neighbours. We must have a plate-glass window or two to give us light to read by, in place of the old casements which let in nothing but the wind, and we must be permitted an occasional register-grate in place of the andirons which sent the heat, but not the smoke, up the chimney.

The procedure of the law has been greatly simplified, and the expense and delay of litigation have been benificially reduced by the law reforms of the last ten years. But what we may call the *apparatus* of justice remains very much as it was in the days of King Edward. In old days the *justices in eyre* were a liberal and enlightened provision for bringing the remedies of the law to the door of the suitor in every part of the kingdom. While in other countries the litigants are compelled to seek redress at the court of the king, the free constitution of England had provided that the king's judges should make the tour of the kingdom, and bring Westminster Hall within reach of the provincial communities. This was the origin of the ancient and useful institution of circuits. Lawyers now alive can recall the days when the northern circuit rode on horseback across the marshes from Newcastle to Carlisle. And to this day the corporation of Carlisle present the judges of assize with three Jacobuses as dagger money, to purchase two weapons of defence against the Grahams of Netherby, and the other moss-troopers of the borders. Whether the Jacobuses are taken as payment for the first-class tickets of their lordships by the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway we are not aware. At all events, we have never heard that the late Sir James Graham ever availed himself of the opportunity of holding a Chief Justice to ransom. We have no wish to see the administration of the law stripped of its ancient peculiarities, which probably to the vulgar mind invest it with a certain solemnity and awe. May the shadow of the judicial wig never be less! A "bigwig" is proverbially a great man, and one regards with quite other eyes the very ordinary gentleman whom you may meet one day at dinner in a tail-coat, and see the next enthroned on the bench in scarlet and ermine. Neither would we curtail the imposing retinue of javelin-men who afford the efficient protection of their halberds to Her Majesty's Judges in the performance of their duties. Let the soldiers still be confined to their barracks, in order that the pure administration of justice may not be intimidated by the presence of a standing army. Let barristers still frequent unclean and extravagant lodgings, lest they should be brought into contaminating contact with the attorney who takes his ease in his inn. Let these and other traditions of obsolete antiquity continue to amuse, while they do not materially hurt us. But, on the other hand, let us have the relief which is imperatively demanded from customs which have become intolerable.

There is nothing more arbitrary than the division of circuits. They were established at a time when the number and distribution of the population were wholly different from the present state of things. The consequence is, that an adherence to the old arrangement is productive of the most serious inconvenience. It is understood that Mr. Baron Wilde and Mr. Justice Mellor, to whose lot the Northern circuit has fallen in the summer, have been entirely overwhelmed by the pressure of the work that is thrown upon them. The work of a judge of Assize is, perhaps, the most severe of any to which the legal profession is exposed. In London a judge has an easy time enough of it. He comes down at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and he gets home at half-past four, and for the most part may attend to as much or as little as he pleases of what is going on. On circuit, however, it is a different matter. From nine o'clock till six or seven in the evening, and often later, when the business is heavy, he is compelled to keep his mind and his hand at full stretch in disposing of the cases which come successively before him. Even the leader of the circuit has not such continuous work as the judge; the former has some intermission of his labours, the latter can have none. This is a sort of work which no mind or body can maintain for any long or continuous period. The business of the Northern Circuit has become far beyond the limits of the physical and mental capacity of any two judges. When the northern circuit was first established, Liverpool was a fishing-port, and Manchester a village. It is absurd enough that even now the great capital of cotton is only legally recognised for assize purposes as the hundred of Salford. The Liverpool Assize has long been a scandal. It is perfectly notorious that the means afforded by the present arrangement of the circuit for the conduct of the business are wholly inadequate to the necessities of the case. There has been for years a "talk" of dividing the circuit, but, as generally happens, the "talk" has come to nothing. The grievance has now reached a perfection which loudly demands a remedy. The evils of over-work are by no means confined to the judges themselves, who are the immediate sufferers by this state of things. The public interests, of which they are the guardians, sustain the most serious detriment. The trial of causes, and still more the trial of a prisoner, demand temper, intelligence, and attention, three qualities which a fatigued and exhausted judge is least of all likely to apply. Every one who has ever attended to the practical working of courts of justice must be aware how much in the proper conduct of business depends on the power and disposition of the judge really to do justice to the work, neither allowing it to be unnecessarily protracted, nor "scamping" it with an unseemly impatience. When a judge's powers are unfairly taxed, it is impossible to expect that good work should be got out of him.

The mischief of the present state of things may be met in two ways, either by increasing the number of judges, or by a redistribution of the work of the circuits. It does not seem to us that the first course is indispensable, though certainly the present state of business in the Courts shows that Mr. Gladstone was ill-informed when he suggested that an economy might be made in the expenses of the Civil Service by a diminution in the number of the judges. A simpler and less expensive remedy might be effected by distributing the work in a more equal and rational manner. More than half the circuits are over before the Northern Circuit has commenced the Liverpool business. In the present state of things, when the judges select their own circuit, the more leading seniors, who take the Welsh or the Norfolk circuits, have little or nothing to do, while the juniors have an amount of business with which they are utterly unable to cope. There ought to be no difficulty in equalising the work, either by a new arrangement of the circuits which would give to each a fair average, or if, for professional reasons, there was any impediment to this, then it should be understood that the judges who had completed their lighter labours should be detached to the assistance of their brethren who were still chained to the labouring oar. The grievance is so crying, and the remedy so obvious, that the Home Secretary should be called upon at once to provide a cure for a condition of things which is a scandal to the administration of justice. In the mean time, it appears that Mr. Justice Willes has gone to the aid of Mr. Baron Wilde; but even this only supplies the ordinary number of two judges for Liverpool.

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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Long Cloths, a few Pieces of Woolen Trouser Cloth, and Callico, a few Bales of Twists, &c.

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ON TUESDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Upper Colaba, opposite the Government Observatory, the valuable Household Furniture, &c. belonging to J. E. C. Pryce, Esq, the same comprises Cut Glass Ware, Dinner, and Tea Set, a Set of 4 best "Elkington's" plated Dish Covers, Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, with 3 bottles each, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, a pair of best Plated Ice Pails, &c. The furniture is all Blackwood Carved such as, Oval Telescopic Dining Table, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Pier, Card, and Sofa Tables, Hat and Book stands, Drawing Room Pridieu and Easy Chairs, open worked Round Table, Tea Poys, Screens, Bronze Double Light and Single Hanging Argand Lamp with Drops, Tucker's Solar Lamps, Plated Double Branched Wallshades, with Pans and Drops, Engravings in Gilt Frames, a handsome Gilt Clock under Glass Dome, a Mahogany Grand Pianoforte by ("Erard") maker to the Queen, with green woolen cloth covers, Blackwood Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Boot and Towel Horses, an English-made Brass Bedstead with Springs, Mattrasses, Pillow, and Curtain, an Iron Cage ("Aviary") with 3 Choice Birds from Tamoor and Batavia, Dispense and Copper Cooking Utensils, few dozens of China and Earthen Pots of Plants, two dozens Tub of Plants, Stable Gear, &c.

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